

Newport Mercury

VOLUME CLVII--NO. 31.

NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 23, 1915.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,745.

The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.
A. H. SANBORN, Jr.,

By THOMPSON

A Rainy Day.

Monday was what might be called a rainy day. The rain came down in torrents practically all day long, and within 48 hours more than three inches of water had fallen, making over seven inches of precipitation for the month of January at that time. It was decidedly disagreeable to be out, and there was little business done in the stores during the day. Many cellars were flooded by the downpour, especially in the low section of Thames street, and there was a brisk demand for pumps to remove the surplus water. The ponds, which were very low all the fall, are now well filled, and if cold weather comes soon there will be no difficulty in cutting a good crop of ice. During the last cold spell the ice men were complaining because the water level was so low that it was difficult to get the ice into the houses, but this trouble has now been removed. During the rain and fog of Monday and Tuesday navigation on the water was very difficult and there were two accidents, a launch of Captain Chapman and the steamer City of Newport running aground in the fog.

The battle for the next tournament for the national championship at lawn tennis is on in earnest. The West Side Club of New York is making strenuous efforts to obtain the event, while equally determined efforts are being made to have it retained in Newport. A committee has been formed of prominent players, including most of the former champions, to advocate the claims of Newport, and the battle will be fought to a finish when the national association meets next month. It now looks favorable for Newport, but it is impossible to tell until after the votes are counted. It would be a severe blow to Newport if the tournament should be taken away from here.

Funeral services for Charles F. Williams, who died on Friday afternoon of last week, were held on Monday at his late residence on Prescott Hall road, Rev. Charles F. Beattie officiating. The remains were escorted to the grave by Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T., St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., and Viceroy Shashit Tribe of Red Men. The rain poured in torrents during the hour for the funeral, and all the organizations had comparatively small numbers in line.

Rev. Martin F. Reddy, pastor of St. Augustin's Church, since it was founded and before that an assistant at St. Mary's has been transferred to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, Providence, and Rev. Bernard F. Redican of Pascoag, will take his place at St. Augustin's. Rev. Father Reddy was well known throughout the city, having served one term as a member of the school committee.

In the fog and rain of Monday, the steamer City of Newport ran aground in the mud off Patience Island, while on her way to Providence. The passengers and freight were transferred to a tugboat, and later in the evening the tug came back and towed the steamer off the flats. She escaped damage as the bottom was soft and she was running slowly at the time.

Passengers who have occasion to travel between Newport and Providence this winter appreciate the improvement to the wharf of the Newport & Providence Railway at Bristol Ferry. It was formerly a very bleak place in winter, but now the passengers are under cover all the time.

School Commissioner Renger has issued his annual programme of suggested exercises in the public schools on Flag Day, February 12th. The pamphlet is a very valuable one, containing much interesting matter of a patriotic nature. Mayor Burlingame of Newport has a pleasing selection on the American Flag.

Mr. Robert Hunnuck, formerly of this city, is at Santa Barbara, Cal. He reports a most delightful trip out, stopping on the way at the grand canon of Arizona. At Santa Barbara, flowers, oranges and lemons are seen everywhere and the weather is like our July and August.

The various sub-committees of the committee of \$5 are hard at work on the details of the budget in order to formulate their reports for the consideration of the whole committee as quickly as possible.

The January number of the Newport Historical Society Bulletin will contain the second installment of the paper by Miss Mary E. Powell on old "Lecton Days in Newport."

It is not yet too late to cut ice, by any means. Only a few days of cold weather would be required to prepare a good crop of ice for the harvesters. The last of the four lots on the T. A. Lawton estate on Broadway has been sold to Arnold B. Smith of Middletown.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Newport Brown Alumni Association will be held next Tuesday evening.

Recent Deaths.

William J. Dunbar.

Mr. William J. Dunbar, for many years a member of the Newport police force and well known throughout the city, died at his home on Prospect Hill street on Tuesday evening after a considerable illness. He had been a sufferer from diabetes for a number of years, but had been able to attend to his duties until a few weeks before his death. Of late he had fallen rapidly, and the end was not unexpected.

Mr. Dunbar was born in Bristol in 1857, but his family removed to Newport when he was a young boy. He learned the butcher's trade while a young man, and worked at that until he was appointed a special policeman in 1883, being made a member of the permanent force when it was re-organized by Mayor Powell in 1880. He continued on the force until 1892, and the next year was re-appointed, serving for five years more. He then went to Michigan, where he was connected with a planing mill for a time, later returning to Newport where he passed the rest of his life. He entered the employ of the late William S. Lawton as engineer of his cold storage plant, and afterward was engaged as wharfinger at the Wickford Landing on Commercial wharf. He was also employed for a time as night watchman at Mrs. T. Shaw's estate on the Cliffs. He had been a member of the First Presbyterian Church for a number of years. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and also of Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Dunbar is survived by a widow and two sons, William J. Dunbar, Jr., of this city, and Joseph Hammett Dunbar of Waltham, Mass. He is also survived by two brothers, Francis P. Dunbar of this city, and Charles Dunbar of New York.

Funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church on Friday afternoon, Rev. N. J. Sprout officiating. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends, the remains being escorted to the grave in the Braman Cemetery by Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F. The ritual of the Odd Fellows was conducted by Noble Grand Frederick A. Watson, and Chaplain Edward L. Potter. The bearers were Andrew S. Melick, Robert A. Smith, and Dudley P. Bacheller, representing the Church; and Allen G. Griffith, William H. Sisson, and Perry B. Dawley, representing Excelsior Lodge.

Elias J. Herrick.

Mr. Elias J. Herrick, one of Newport's best known summer residents, died in New York on Wednesday. When he first began to spend his summers at Newport he stayed at the old Atlantic House, but in 1871 he built his present cottage on Clay street and Parker avenue. Of late the cottage has generally been rented for the height of the summer season and has been occupied by the family in the spring and fall. Mr. Herrick was very fond of the natural attractions of Newport, but cared little for the lavish entertaining of the summer colony.

He was a man of deep religious sentiments and was an active worker for the advancement of church interests. Until the First Presbyterian Church was built he was a regular attendant at the United Congregational, but was one of the active workers in the founding of the Presbyterian, of which denomination he was a member. He took an active interest in the work of the Y. M. C. A. and other institutions for the religious education of young men and women. He was a gentleman of the old school, courteous in manner and ever ready to assist the needy. He is survived by a widow and three sons.

An effort is being made to secure a paving of wooden blocks for the lower section of Broadway. This form of pavement is in use in some of the larger cities and is claimed to be noiseless and in every way satisfactory. The business men of Thames street can strongly advise the businessmen of Broadway to take almost anything but the infernal granite block pavement that was washed onto the principal business street of the city.

Mr. Henry W. Clarke, for many years principal of the Lenox school, gave an interesting talk before Bradley Chapter of the Methodist Brotherhood on Monday evening, speaking on interesting old customs formerly in vogue in Newport. In spite of the bad weather there was a good attendance of members.

Frederick Schultz, who was tried before a jury at White Plains, N. Y., on a charge of shooting at Charles J. Wilson, manager of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's stables, was acquitted. The verdict of the jury was covered by the presiding judge.

Work on the new police station is progressing well, the plumbers having the center of the stage at present. As soon as their work is well advanced, the cell work will begin to go on.

The Mercury Almanac for 1915

[Newport Daily News.]
VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK.
Newport Mercury Almanac Reproduces Photographs of Newport Scenes.

The Newport Mercury Almanac issued today, is a valuable reference book for the city. It contains, in addition to the usual monthly calendars with the times of sunrise, sunset, high water and other daily references, and the designation of the various holidays and feast days and anniversaries, and the moon's phases, a review of important events of 50 years ago in Newport and a summary of occurrences of the past year. There are also sketches of the past of Governor-elect Beekman and Mayor-elect Burlingame, with pictures and lists of the Rhode Island legislature and the Representative Council of Newport. Many reproductions of photographs of scenes in and out of Newport are used, several of which are published for the first time.

The almanac also contains the compilation of the fire department under the authorized re-organization, showing the equipment in apparatus and men in each for the five new stations known as Central Young Street, Equality Park, Tour Street and Coggeshall Avenue. There is also a fire alarm cord, giving the latest boxes.

[Providence Journal.]

EDITORIAL.

The Newport Mercury Almanac for 1915 is the fortieth of the series—is a handsome publication with a large number of attractive photographs of Newport scenes, a summary of the important neighborhood events of the year, and a variety of other interesting information. It is a convenient and valuable local handbook.

[Newport Herald.]

MERCURY ALMANAC HERE AND WELCOME.

The Newport Mercury Almanac, looked for each year because of its worth, made its annual appearance yesterday and received a welcome everywhere. The cover shows the interior of the administration building at the Naval Training station with colors flying on the high staff in front. A lively harbor scene is in the background. Pictures of numerous summer homes, St. George's School, Sachuest beach in the moonlight, Governor-elect R. L. Livingston Beekman and Mayor-elect Robert S. Burlingame, the fire alarm list, the new city government and many tables of information are shown with a very liberal amount of advertising.

The work is from the Mercury's printing department and is a credit to it.

Captain Champlin's launch, 20th Century, went ashore on the north end of Conanicut Island on Friday evening of last week, while running in the place of the General on the Wickford Line. The passengers were conveyed in carriages to the ferry landing at Jamestown and brought to Newport on a special trip of the steamer Beavertail. Among the passengers were the members of the Glee Club of Rhode Island College, on their way to Newport to give a concert. The entertainment was postponed until the following evening.

Mr. John D. Champlin, the well known litterateur, who died at his home in New York last week, had a number of friends in Newport, and was a frequent contributor to the Mercury. He was born in Stonington some eighty years ago, and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, but most of his life had been devoted to literary work in New York.

Several boys who broke into the storehouse at the Beach on December 21 have been apprehended by the police. One boy, 13 years of age, has been sent to the Reform School during his minority, and another, 17, is held for the action of the grand jury. Two others, younger and less culpable, were placed on probation.

Private Edgar Licklider of the 13th Company of Coast Artillery committed suicide by shooting in the squad room at Fort Adams on Thursday. A bullet through the head from his own rifle was the cause of death. No reason is assigned for the act.

Much interest is felt by the street railway men of this vicinity in the hearing given before the State board of arbitration of Massachusetts on the request of the employees of the Bay State Street Railway Company for an increase of wages.

Judge Jeremiah F. Mahoney was the principal speaker at the dinner of the Channing Club on Thursday evening, speaking on the Tax Act of 1912, from the point of view of a member of the State tax commission.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have started on the big steam yacht "Wagtail" for a tour of the West Indies, returning to Oakland Farm in March. Their children will remain at City Farm during their absence.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Bryant will sail to-day for Bermuda for the winter. The family of Mr. Bryant, who has been located at some time by the press.

Mr. Thomas J. Peckham, who is attending to his duties as president of the Newport Grange, is also having his share of the winter weather.

Firemen's Relief Association.

The annual meeting of the Newport Firemen's Relief Association was held on Monday evening, when the following officers were elected for the year.

President—Chief Engineer Andrew J. Kirwin.
Vice President—Assistant Engineer Joseph S. Lawton.
Secretary—Assistant Foreman Lewis I. Simmons, Truck 1.
Treasurer—Foreman Thomas W. Wood, Combination 1.
Relief Committee—Assistant Engineer Michael F. Murphy, Board of Fireward; George H. Kirby, Engine 1; George S. Gilliam, Engine 2; Patrick Devine, Hose 3; Frank R. Patterson, Engine 4; Leon M. Shaw, Engine 5; James H. Kirwin, Engine 7; Thomas J. Potter, Hose 8; James W. Millington, Truck 2; Michael Harrington, Truck 3; Frank H. Whitman, Combination 2; Garret J. Kirwin, Combination 2.

Auditors—Joseph S. Lawton, Harry B. Cox, J. Harry Brown.

On the fourth page of the MERCURY this week will be found an interesting account of the founding of this organization, taken from the issue of 25 years ago.

At the annual meeting of the Industrial Trust Co. held Tuesday, H. Martin Brown was re-elected president, Col. Samuel P. Colt was chosen chairman of the Board, and Hon. R. Livingston Beekman, and Mr. Thomas P. Peckham were re-elected members of the Board of Directors.

PORTSMOUTH.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Mr. William Sanford has been engaged to contribute regularly for the People's Post of Indianapolis, Ind., and he has begun his work for the magazine. Mr. Sanford has contributed to most of the leading magazines of the day and over 2000 of his humorous contributions have already been published.

Mrs. G. Mason Chano who has been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. William T. H. Sowle, has gone to Galen Ferry, Conn., to visit her son, Richard Chase and family.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society held its regular meeting with Mrs. William H. Mott. The afternoon was spent in sewing. Supper was served by the committee—Mrs. Richard R. Macomber, Mrs. William T. H. Sowle, assisted by Misses M. Fina Macomber, Marguerite and Grace Holman. In the evening an interesting program was given. Among those assisting were: Rev. J. M. Bates, Miss Marguerite Holman, Miss Grace Holman, Mrs. George A. Faulkner, Mrs. Edward B. Ayler, Miss M. Fina Macomber, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene and Mr. Edward B. Ayler.

Mrs. Clara E. Dennis is ill.

Mrs. Harvey and Jacoby operated upon Miss Margaret Conway, removing her tonsils on Wednesday. They also performed an operation upon the eyes of Frank J. Conway.

MIDDLETOWN.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Court of Probate.—At the regular meeting of the Court of Probate, held at the Town Hall, on Monday afternoon, all the members being present, estate was taken on the following estates.

Estate of William Bailey. Ellen I. MacKnoy proffers a petition to have the Executors render an account of their administration. This petition was referred to the third Monday of February and citation was directed to issue to the Executors, to appear on that date.

Estate of Ruth M. Anthony. Ashton C. Barker presents a petition to prove and record will and for letters testamentary to issue to him as Executor. Petition was referred to the third Monday of February with an order of notice.

In Town Council. The petition of Helen M. Weaver for relief from surface water flowing on to her estate, by reason of a change of grade in the West Main Road, was referred to the State Board of Public Roads.

A petition signed by John H. Spooner and thirty-five others, representing that it would promote the comfort and convenience of the public, to have erected, at the junction of Oliphant Lane with the East Main Road, a suitable building for a waiting station, and praying the Council to designate a location and request the Hay State Street Railway Company to erect a suitable building. Lewis R. Manchester was appointed a Committee to wait on the representatives of the Railway Company and request the building of the station, and he was authorized to fix the location.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury. Peckham Brothers Company, for crushed stone for the new road bed at the North end of Third Beach Road \$70.93; for use of Steam Roller two days \$30.00; Joseph A. Peckham, balance due for material and labor applied on the same road bed \$67.91; Joseph A. Peckham, Surveyor of Road District Number 4, for general repairs \$24.33; Walter S. Barker, Surveyor of District No. 2 work on the highway \$11.00; Julian F. Peckham, Surveyor of Road District No. 3, for highway repairs \$5.77; Arthur A. Brigham, services as Janitor at Town Hall \$1.00; Jeanette Goffe, clerical assistance in office of Town Clerk \$20.00; Nathaniel L. Champlin, repairs at Town Hall and on the Town House \$23.46; Providence Telephone Company, use of three telephones \$6.75; Bay State Street Railway Company, electric light at Town Hall \$1.00; Edward S. Peckham, for heating oil of Town Clerk \$3.75; Estate of Edwin C. Mahan, regarding stock in Office of Town Clerk \$1.31; Samuel W. Marsh, for making 24 returns of deaths to Town Clerk \$3.30; Accounts for the relief of the Poor \$28.00. Total \$329.52.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Worthy State Master Joseph A. Peckham, assisted by Mrs. Peckham who is the Flora of the National Grange, and by Mr. Peckham's sister, Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham, conducted the recent installation services at Aquidneck Grange. Owing to resignations several members were elected to fill vacancies. The following officers were elected: Worthy Master John Nicholson; Worthy Overseer, Clifford B. Ward; Lecturer, Mr. Wm. C. Hubbard; Hayward, John P. Peckham; Assistant Steward, Henry C. Sherman Jr.; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. C. Hubbard; Treasurer, Henry C. Sherman; Chaplain, Rev. Edward E. Wells; Gate Keeper, John Henry Anthony; Carver, Mrs. John Nicholson; Pomona, Mrs. Mary W. Lawton; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Henry C. Sherman Jr.; Miss Isabel Peckham who was elected Flora was not present and will be installed at the next meeting. The Grange quartette rendered several selections during the installation, Mrs. John H. Peckham acting as pianist.

Worthy State Master Peckham spoke most appreciatively of the excellent work of the past two years of the ruling head officer, Mrs. May Chaco Spooner. Following the installation an oyster stew was served by Lewis R. Manchester in charge of the feast committee. The Grange quartette rendered music. There was also a musical program on the City conducted by Worthy Overseer Clifford B. Ward. On Thursday next, Mr. Oliver R. Howe of Boston will present the lecture, "A Happy Ending to the War." Mr. Howe has been a student of European politics for many years and will present the matter from a historical and impartial standpoint. He is a graduate of Yale Divinity School. Each Granger has the privilege of inviting a friend.

The Choir Guild of St. Mary's Church held a well attended supper of escalloped mushrooms, roast pork, relishes, rolls, cake and coffee last week at Weaver Manor. Four tables were arranged in the double reception room.

Mr. V. A. Vanicek spent the greater portion of last week in New York where he attended the annual meeting of the Ornamental Grower's Association.

The annual meeting of St. Columba's Guild to have been held last week, also the illustrated lecture Sunday evening at the Holyoke Parish on "The Vatican," were postponed owing to the stormy weather.

Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, former superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, Westport, N. Y., preached before a large congregation on Sunday morning last at the Berkeley Chapel. A portion of his discourse was devoted especially to the students of St. George's School. Rev. John B. Dinnin will deliver the sermon next Sunday morning.

The monthly meeting of the Public School Committee to have been held Monday evening was postponed to Monday of next week owing to the bad condition of the roads and the heavy rain.

Delegates to the mid-winter meeting of the R. I. State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at Church Hill House, Providence, Jan. 27, from the Oliphant Club are Mrs. Kate Bailey, the president, ex-officio, Mrs. John H. Coggeshall and Mrs. Gertrude Willard; Alternates, Mrs. Elbert A. Sisson, Mrs. Helen Do Bois, and Mrs. Wm. H. Sisson.

Low lying fields have been flooded the past week and also cellars, and wells have risen unusually high.

The January meeting of Newport County Pomona Grange was held at Fair Hill Tuesday although the weather was very unfavorable. Worthy Master Mrs. Helen A. Wilcox of Tiverton presided. Annual reports were presented by Worthy Lecturer Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth, Worthy Treasurer Wm. S. Slocum of Middletown, and Wm. H. Potter of Tiverton for the Executive Committee. The Worthy Master, and the Secretary, Miss Clover L. Hamby, were appointed to draw up resolutions upon the recent death of Mrs. Thomas Giltus Carr, of Jamestown, a former member of Pomona. It was voted to send \$5 for the Belgian Relief Fund. Mrs. E. A. Peckham was appointed a correspondent to the National Grange monthly to represent this Grange. The Master again urged that each local Grange appoint a correspondent to this National organ so that Rhode Island may be better represented. Mr. Jesse Durfee of Newport, ex-chairman of the new degree term fund, conducted, as usual, a panel party for the benefit of the proposed term.

Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Sherman, distributed the program for the new year and conducted a "New Year's Social" during the afternoon session. Among its features was the forming of a New Year's resolution by each member from 10 letters given them, each letter to begin each word. Mrs. Wm. K. Lloyd received the ladies' prize, a silver photo frame, and Mr. Slocum, the men's award, a silver and glass inkstand. The discussion, "Are New Year's resolutions ever of any value to the maker or to any one else?" was entered into by all present. Dissected postcards were distributed in sealed envelopes, a given time being allotted for their completion. Secretary Hamby received the ladies' prize, a mayonaisse set, and Mr. Potter the gentlemen's, a tobacco jar. Mr. and Mrs. Warren R. Sherman of Portsmouth served hot coffee during the basket lunch at noon. The February meeting will be held at Tiverton Four Corners, when Pomona will be guest at an afternoon and evening session of Nonquit Grange.

The men's annual Turkey supper to be given at the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Four Corners will be held Tuesday evening February 2, and the Grange Sunday will be observed here on February 21.

The chowder supper at Holy Cross Guild House Wednesday evening netted a good sum for the benefit of the Public Free Library.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

The board of aldermen had a long and busy session on Thursday evening, bills for many supplies being opened, and other business transacted. Weekly bills and payrolls were approved, and other routine matters disposed of.

Bills were opened for discounting a note for \$50,000 in anticipation of taxes, and the loan was awarded to Blinck Brothers & Co. of Boston at 8.50 per cent. Bills were opened for bonding the regular city officers, and there were three identical bids of \$25,000. The board took a vote and awarded the contract to Thomas J. O'Neill. J. J. Dugan received the contract for crushed stone at \$1.15 per ton.

Street Commissioner Hamilton appeared before the board in regard to the permission granted to J. J. Donovan to open a passage to his garage on West Broadway from Broadway. He said that the place was dangerous one, and that Mr. Donovan had offered to keep a man in uniform on guard there. The matter was talked over informally and it was decided that the street commissioner had full power to attend to the matter.

Bills for various supplies of coal and fuel were opened, but the board deferred them to the city clerk to figure out, and will take them up next week. The contract for paving gravel was awarded to J. K. Sullivan at 85 cents per ton. Mayor Burlingame spoke of the hearing in Providence regarding the dumping of Providence sludge off Prudence Island. A communication from the Newport Water Works regarding alleged careless digging for a sewer which weakened a fire hydrant in Morton avenue was referred to Alderman Kelly.

The Mayor presented a verbal invitation from the Knox Company to witness a fire engine demonstration here, which was accepted. At the conclusion of the meeting a communication regarding the collecting of junk by Harris Sperling was read, and provoked considerable discussion. The communication was referred to the chief of police for investigation.

In spite of the disagreeable weather of Monday there was a good attendance at the afternoon whist by Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, in Mercury Hall.

Miss Weaver has decided to discontinue the Dansants at Masonic Hall for the present, as the patronage has not been large enough to warrant a continuance.

Easton H. Hazard, son of Simeon Hazard of this city, has a good position in Detroit as mechanical draughtsman and tool designer for the Cadillac Automobile Co.

The annual communication of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., will be held next Monday evening when officers will be elected and installed for the year.

Mrs. George D. Widener has been here this week to inspect her new villa on the Cliffs, and has returned to her home in Philadelphia.

The heirs of Laura Thurston Peckham have offered to give to the city the land needed for the extension of the Washington street boulevard through their property.

Simeon Hazard has returned from a seven week's business and pleasure trip to Detroit, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Boston.

The site of the former Cliff Hotel, which was burned a number of years ago, will be platted and sold as house lots.

Rev. and Mrs. C. Edwin Sileo have returned from a trip to Toronto, Canada.

WHAT TROUBLED HIS SLEEP

Opium Fumes Entered a Man's Window—Police Quick to Act on His Complaint.

The neighbors of a tall, sunburned man who wears a white suit are due to receive a visit from the police department, says the Kansas City Star.

The man is a foreman in the street-cleaning department. He rushed into the Walnut street police station in a rage. Sergeant J. J. O'Rourke didn't have time to question him. He stormed up and down before the book-keeping clerk's desk, talking incoherently for a few minutes.

"It's pretty hot out my way," he finally exploded, "and I got to sleep with my windows open. But I ain't got no real sleep for a month. I smell some funny smelling stuff every night coming in the window. And when I got up in the morning I got a headache, and so has the wife and the kids. This morning I couldn't think when I got up, and I was two hours late to work. I don't know what it is, but I think somebody is putting a hoodoo on me and my folks."

Sergeant O'Rourke smiled mysteriously. He went into the property room and returned with a small box.

"Smell this," he invited. The tall man did so and let out a whoop.

"That's it," he yelled. In the box was an opium smoker's outfit.

The police sergeant had surmised what annoyed the man, and a whiff of an outfit noted in a former raid clinched the guess.

MEAT REALLY "IN THE AIR"

Alaskan Housewives Have Good Reason for Making Display of Their Supply of Provisions.

"Very patriotic lot of people live here, I see," is the remark made by almost every new comer to the frontier town of Knik, Alaska, at the head of Cook's Inlet, when they see that almost every house is supplied with a flagpole.

And they are right about the patriotism, but it just happens that the poles are not for flags but for meat.

Knik is on the trail to Iditarod and the Kuskokwim valley, and in the summer the sled dogs and the flies are so thick that it is impossible to keep meat in ordinary cases near the ground.

There is no butcher shop in Knik and the only fresh meat is moose or Alaska sheep brought in by the hunters. It's very handy for the housewives of Knik to have the meat supply of the town up in the air. If hubby has poor luck with his gun and the supply runs out, all she has to do is to go to the door, pick out her neighbor who has the largest supply on hand and go borrow a steak or two.

The meat is fastened securely to a rope and it is run up to the top of the pole very much the same as a flag would be.

Without the Yachmak. One of the English Illustrated papers shows a photograph of two Turkish women. They are standing in a public place without the yachmak, the veil which for so many centuries covered the faces of all Turkish women who had a claim to respectability.

The women are well dressed. They have refined faces and evidently belong to the well-to-do classes and perhaps to the aristocracy. They seem somewhat embarrassed—but the yachmak is not there!

It is fitting that a generation which has seen the sudden rise of Japan to great power among the nations; which has seen India asserting with twentieth century ideas, and China under at least the semblance of a republican form of government, should also see evidence of revolt among the women of the Mohammedan countries. If conditions in England have given rise to the militants and their antics, what do conditions in Turkey not warrant the Turkish women in trying to do?

After Lundy's Lane.

One hundred years ago, following the indecisive battle at Lundy's Lane, the British army in the vicinity of Niagara Falls assumed the aggressive. Two distinct movements against the American forces were undertaken by the enemy. General Drummond, in command of a force of about 5,000 British and Canadians, laid siege to Fort Erie, which was successfully defended by the Americans under Colonel Ripley. On the same day a division of the British army under Lieutenant Colonel Tucker crossed the Niagara river, below Black Rock, to attack Buffalo, but was met by Major Morgan with a force of about 350 United States riflemen, who compelled the British to retreat and recross the Niagara without effecting their object. Only two men of the American forces were killed in the engagement.

To Deal With the Kaiser.

Up in the "Tenderloin" there is a six-foot policeman whose fondness for the vernacular is exceeded only by his willingness to discuss any subject under the sun.

"What do you think of the Kaiser, Mike?" asked one of the regulars on his post.

"On the level, me boy," replied the big fellow; "he reminds me of a San Juan Hill gangster full of coke. When you run up again with them devils you do just as the Kaiser has made all the other kings and things do—call out the reserves."—New York Tribune.

No Sewing. "My wife told me to bring home some needles."

"Ah, you have a jewel of a wife. Mine positively refuses to do any sewing."

"Candor compels me to admit that these needles are for the graphophone."

WORTHY, BUT DENIED HONOR TOOK AWAY HIS APPETITE

Public Benefactors Who Made Discoveries in Their Kitchens Are Unknown to Fame.

Among the sublime gum of human ignorance may be mentioned the general indifference to our domestic heroes, the men who have made or marred our famous dishes. Keen to honor with trumpet and song the man who dares greatly with sword and pistol, yet are we forgetful of the worthy who first discovered, say, the Irish stew, says a writer in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Surely a nation is forgetful of its great when this name is unknown and unhonored by worldwide festivities. And what of him who first braved the onion and detected its culinary qualities? His memory has perished. Would it not be a beautiful thing if we could meditate with grateful regard upon the man who ate the first oyster? We are inclined to harp too much upon the spectacular and are prone to slight the great ones whose self-sacrifice has made possible our domestic supper joys. When bias first mixed his mulligan did not the whole tribe put on sackcloth and ashes and wait with dismal foreboding for news of his demise by explosion or explosion or deadly poisoning or something?

Things that are simple joys to us must have been historic landmarks to the ago of their inventors. Why is nothing done to keep green the memory of the dauntless since-attempted stalwarts? There should be a fitting chronicle, thus revealing to us of later days exactly what moved them to their ungrateful tasks; why, presumably, they were happy men, they should have felt called to place their life in jeopardy for the cause of the epicurean?

Possibly it is something that comes to a chosen few, spirits otherwise cast down and seared with losing battles; perhaps the stove came to its originator in a vision during the night watches; and he arose and mixed up everything he could find and took it, thinking he would commit suicide, and instead it made him fat and happy. But at best we can only speculate, for of records there is none.

OVERSIGHT THAT WAS FATAL

Light-Fingered Gentleman Might Have Got Away With the Coat But for One Thing.

A fellow stole a coat hanging in front of a clothing store the other afternoon. But the proprietor was on the job, and before the thief was half a block away he had the police and most of the neighbors on his trail. The poor fellow who had taken the coat was really careless before the crime. And as he ran he struggled into the abstracted article, which fitted him pretty well, all things considered. And when he was apprehended, about four blocks from the starting point, he protested his innocence stoutly.

"What d'ye mean I stole the coat?" he said. "I've had this coat all summer. Why I ain't had it off my back for a week!"

"You ain't, ain't you?" sneered the policeman. "An' have you wore that coat hangin' inside it across your shoulders all that time?"

Saying that the arm of the law grasped the iron hook projecting above the collar, dragged the victim to the corner and called the wagon.

Restores Old Speller.

Down in Georgia, where they seem to regard spelling as more a matter of books than of teaching, the legislature has gone so far as to order the restoration in the public schools of the old "blue back speller," whatever that may be, which is hailed with great enthusiasm as "having enriched the minds of millions where its competitors have served thousands," and as having brought about that baleful period, half a century and more ago, "when orthography reached its highest stage of correctness and perfection in this country." Personally we have no acquaintance with this peerless volume, but if it is such a wonder of efficiency it ought to be introduced into our colleges and universities, where correct spelling has become a lost art. Still it seems an advanced form of paternal government for a state legislature to be specifying upon just what spelling-book its boys and girls shall be nurtured.—Philadelphia Record.

To Treat 72,315 School Children.

During the eight months ending March 31, 1915, the London county council will provide for the treatment of 72,315 medical and dental cases of elementary school children, this representing a net increase of 8,610 cases a year. The children's care sub-committee report that the number of ear, nose and throat defects is steadily decreasing, and the provision for these, therefore, is to be reduced. The total number of dental cases to be provided for will be 49,720. During last year \$1,553 children were examined for dental defects, and 89 per cent were found to require treatment.

Quick Will Balks Robbers.

John Neale and William P. Shepard, cashier and assistant cashier of the Sackett & Wilhelm Lithograph company, carrying a bag containing \$9,000 were held up by three young men as they waited for the elevator in the plant of the company at Grand street and Morgan avenue, Williamsburg, N. Y. Two of the men drew revolvers and the third assailed Neale and Shepard with a blackjack. Neale hung on to the bag as he fell, but dropped it just as the elevator came down. Charles H. Booth, the elevator man, saw what was happening, seized the bag, threw it back into the elevator, and before the astonished highwaymen knew what was happening, he was shooting aloft. The holdup men got away, leaving Neale and Shepard badly bruised.

Love of Mince Pie Had Decided Objection to Sharing the Delicacy With Restaurant Cat.

Until recently Detective Sergeant Tim Bailey was a lover of mince pie. Today if anyone offered him a bakery full of mince pies he would turn on his heel and do a quick countermarch. Figuratively he has had his fill of the good old pastry.

At dinner time one day not long ago Bailey went into a little restaurant near the Hall of Justice. "Three boiled eggs, a cup of Java and a 12 by 14 wedge of mince pie," he told the waiter.

Bailey polished off the eggs and coffee in great shape, and then attacked the pie. He had just begun when a big black cat that had been reposing on the counter a few feet away awoke, stretched, struck at a vagrant fly with a chubby paw, and then leaped into the display window of the place. The window was laden with delicacies to allure the hungry pharisee.

The first thing that Tabby made for was the remains of the pie that had been cut for Bailey. Kitty's first bite was Bailey's last. He dropped his fork with a bang, reached for his hat and rushed up to the counter.

"Baw-y," he cried, "what are you running here, a restaurant or a kennel club?" He paid his bill, and was away down the street before the dazed keeper of the place could catch his breath.—New York Times.

NOT A FULL EXPLANATION

Woman Novelist May Be Right as to Cause of Woman's Jealousy, But How About Man's?

A woman novelist, interviewed as to jealousy, has said: "When a woman is economically dependent on a man who is naturally afraid that if he transfers his affections he will transfer her support along with them. She is afraid of losing her daily bread."

That is the explanation of a girl's jealousy of her sweetheart before marriage. She is really afraid he will take on the job of supporting some other woman than herself. That is "economic determinism" for true—economic determinism being the doctrine (when stated extremely) that the bread and butter struggle motives the world.

Romantic ladies may find some solace for this theory of jealousy in the fact that the novelist in question is a spinster. As to the theory, far be it from Mrs. Man to question the Pythones. But a right-angled query may be advanced. If woman's jealousy is a fear of not being "looked after" what is the source of man's jealousy?

What's the Difference?

"New York is a queer place in the matter of common names for common things," said a man from Pennsylvania, visiting there. "Where I come from the space on a given street between two street crossings is called a 'square.' We New Yorkers call it a 'block.' The other man. 'A block,' as defined in my home town, replied the visitor, 'is a piece of property facing four streets, or requiring a walk of four squares in length and border.' 'Such property,' said the New York man, 'would be known as a square here.' 'Well, take meat,' went on the visitor. 'I want to a butcher shop here the other day and asked for shoulder steak. The butcher didn't know what part of the beef the steak comes from.' 'I know what you mean,' said the New York man. 'If you'd asked for chuck steak you'd have been waited on all right.' 'And I got tied up in bakestuffs,' said the man from out of town. 'I call to mind a certain tasty thing we at home called a fried cake. You can't get a fried cake like that in this city.' 'You could if you asked for a cruller,' responded the native. 'That's the name of 'em here.'"

Activities of Women.

Over 2,000 women are employed in the linen embroidery industry in Lorraine, Germany, for which they receive from two to three cents an hour.

The city court in Macomb, Ill., will hereafter be presided over by a woman, Miss Josie Westfall, having been elected at the last election.

Miss Grace O'Neill is the first woman to serve as a judge in Indiana, having been appointed to hear testimony in a divorce suit in Terre Haute recently.

Since February, Miss Clara Colwell of Smith Center, Kan., has hatched from incubators a total of 13,000 thoroughbred chickens. Miss Colwell has a five-acre tract and devotes all her time to poultry raising, from which she clears more money than the average farmer.

Developing Northern Australia.

A large cold storage works is to be erected at Port Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, by the British Union Cold Storage company; a concession for that purpose having recently been signed by the commonwealth minister for external affairs. Australia has 13,000,000 head of cattle, mostly in the wide, well-grassed tablelands of the north, and the erection of local meat works is the first step in a great advance of the export trade, the meat works of Queensland and the southern parts of Australia being quite inadequate to deal with the rapid increase in the export trade during the past few years. The news also marks a step in the development of that vast unpopulated northern area which Australia is determined to keep for the white race. It has long been recognized that the natural advantages of this region made it especially a pastoral province. The commonwealth government announced a few days ago that they were preparing to spend \$50,000,000 during the next three years in railway construction between Port Darwin and the interior and the South.

LEISURE APPEALS TO FEW

Pine Art of Simple Living Appeals to Have Died Out in This Age of Work and Rush.

Leisure of life has disappeared because a great deal of money must be made in order to live. Who today will sacrifice much for good books or a garden or for leisure itself, unaccompanied by luxuries? After all, if one wants to acquire the fine art of simple living, it is the spirit that counts. "I never," said an old gentleman who had suffered reverses, "gave up having candle-shades on the table, even if the dinner was only bread and milk." And there is a great deal in the spirit that this triumphant point of view expresses. Like the Emperor Caligula, the old lady had lived as simple a life as she could in the station to which the gods had called her.

To the best of us the practice of the fine art of simple living consists in doing without things gracefully, gaining what we can of pleasant leisure and giving what we can of cheerful companionship, and in never talking about economy. There are men who would rather die than swear in the presence of ladies, yet boast loudly of their savings in the matter of cigars; and there are women who would forego their annual spring cleaning rather than show their ankles, yet who triumphantly tell you after dinner that you have eaten not sweetbreads at their table, but the frugal calves' brains.

These people do not know that one of the principal secrets of the fine art of simple living is never to tell. To save and to tell is as bad as to lose and to tell, and in the matter of cigars it is only too easy to find out the truth for oneself. Now, Caligula—but wherever he is, this remarkable man must be pleased to know that he has pointed a moral.—Century Magazine.

OBJECTS TO WOMEN WEeping

Writer Has No Use for Old Saying Which Declares It to Be One of Nature's Laws.

Men hate a weeping woman, and you can't blame them for hating her, writes Mary M. Maxwell. The thing for which they are to blame is that they have not discouraged weeping by making it well known that they are reasonable and reasoning beings and that they take it for granted that their wives are also of this order. Of all the quotations that make me angry I think that one which declares that "men must work and women must weep" affects my temper most. Why must women weep, I should like to know? Once let an engaged man give his fiancée to understand that weeping does not appeal to him; once let a husband explain to his wife that weeping not only calls out the very devil in him, but makes her look a positive fright—leading her gently to a mirror and showing her weeping self up in all its sickening ugliness, and we should get rid of a good many tears—or, rather, we should not get rid of them, but prevent their showing themselves.

Men have for many thousands of years been telling women it is their part to weep, and until recently women have not known any better than to believe them. Men have told women a great many other foolish things which have been destructive to friendship between husbands and wives. Men have given women to understand that they (women in general) are natural invalids. Women are no more natural invalids than are men, but if you keep telling a woman she is an invalid, that she is "frail," you can make her believe it against her own inward knowledge that she is as sound as a bell.

Where Christianity Is Death.

Not only are all Christians rigidly barred from Afghanistan, but any native becoming converted to Christianity is instantly punished by death. Not long ago the present Amir summoned the services of a European specialist for treatment of a dangerous abscess with which he was afflicted. The service rendered was so successful that his majesty arranged with the government of India for a permanent European medical specialist at his capital, says a consular report. Unfortunately, however, the first patient died on the operating table, and this caused immediate discontinuance of these services. It is a matter of common belief among medical authorities in India that this initial misfortune was due to an overdose of chloroform, deliberately administered to the patient by an assistant who wished to destroy the influence of the new Christian practitioner.

Electric Range Operated Cheaply.

An electric range displayed recently in the windows of the electric light company at Salt Lake City was operated continuously, both day and night, for a week, at a total cost of \$1.18. This figure was based on energy at four cents a kilowatt hour, with a discount of ten per cent. The stove contained one oven, the temperature of which was automatically controlled by a thermostatic device.—Electrical World.

Utilize Former Waste Material.

An interesting feature of the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania is the comparatively recent utilization of the smaller sizes of coal. Since the first washery was constructed in 1890 the total recovery of useful fuel shipped from the waste heaps or culm banks has amounted to \$2,219,376 long tons.

Nearly Qualified.

"You understand your duties thoroughly, don't you?" she said to the new footman.

"Yes, ma'am; certainly, ma'am."

"And you know your way to an ouchet?"

"Well, ma'am, I shouldn't perhaps like to go quite so far as that, but I think I know my weight to a pound or so."—Sacred Heart Review.

TAKES HIS REST INDOORS

Hubby Has Given Up His Porch Bunk; and Willy Is at a Loss to Understand Why.

A man living on the West side has not been feeling very well recently, and after much urging from the wife consented to sleep in a couch hammock on the rear porch of the home. The first night his wife made up a nice little bunk for him in the hammock, and in a few minutes he was sound asleep.

He had slept about an hour when he was awakened by his anxious wife, who came out to see if he was sleeping all right. Being assured that sleep and the man were becoming friends, the wife withdrew and once more the man slept. This time he rested a little over an hour before his wife once more appeared on the scene and anxiously inquired how hubby was sleeping. Hubby was a little sore by this time over being aroused from a good solid sleep twice, and curtly informed the wife that he was doing all that could be expected in the sleep line. Willy again retired into the house, and hubby was soon snoring and enjoying his rest.

Willy stood it as long as she could, but shortly before midnight she again slipped out onto the rear piazza and, after rousing hubby from his sleep for the third time, sweetly inquired if he was sleeping all right. Hubby didn't offer any explanation or desire to reply, but, crawling out of the hammock, betook himself to his bedroom, locked the door, tumbled into his bed and managed to finish the night without any further inquiries as to his ability to sleep. Now he refuses to try the out-of-door sleeping stunt and Willy says she can't understand why, because she just knows it will do him a world of good.—Worcester Post.

ELECTRICITY IN RAIN DROPS

German Scientist Has Measured the Charge—Describes Results of His Investigation.

Rain drops are almost always charged with electricity. The charge is often positive, rarely negative. Many observers have measured the charge approximately but made it from 0.000,000,000,000,001 to 0.000,000,000,001 amperes per square centimeter. Prof. F. Herath of Kiel describes in the Revue Electrique the experiments by which he has measured them.

He received the rain on a fine metallic cloth 25 metres square insulated and attached to a galvanometer in a cellar. The galvanometer registered photographically. Among the facts he gives are these:

Rains with a constantly positive charge are much more frequent than those that change to a negative. The passage from a positive to a negative charge corresponds to a momentary cessation of the shower. The quantity of positive electricity brought by the rain is fifteen times greater than that of the negative. The positive currents in a steady rainfall are about 0.000,000,000,000,001 amperes per square centimeter; the negative currents never exceed 0.000,000,000,001 amperes per square centimeter.

Unmoral and Immoral.

Are you unmoral or immoral? Do not answer too quickly, for if you are only unmoral you may be able to overlook it. Unmoral stands to immoral as much the same relation as ungenerous stands to degenerate. If you commit some act of which the arbiters of either disapprove, the category that you go in all depends on whether the arbiters have previously brought the ethical constitution and by-laws to your notice. If they have already told you that a certain thou shalt not exist, then you are immoral if you disobey it. If, however, you are still in an untaught state of sheer savagery, then you are merely unmoral, and, instead of being the victim of execration and contumely, you are entitled to all the emoluments and perquisites of any other savage. Ignorance of the civil or criminal laws excuses no one, but ignorance of the moral law does count for a little these discriminative days.—Lippincott's.

Girls Certainly Are Versatile.

He was thoroughly enamored. "Ah, my darling," he cried, "terrible, tragical and sublimely retributive still be the course pursued by me if you do not instantaneously pucker up those rubicund lips and enrapture my immortal soul with sensations of divine bliss too deep for description, too wonderful for imagination itself, by imprinting upon my waiting mouth the coldest pledge of your abstract emotions. Will thou?"

"Watcha want, kid—a kiss?" she answered. "Sure. Bounce one right off the front tooth!"

Girls are clever—they can understand any kind of language.

Took Prize With Small Catch.

A tiny minnow, hardly an inch long, and weighing the twentieth part of an ounce, has brought an angler at Armentieres, in the north of France, a prize of \$50, and earned him the hearty dislike of his fellow anglers in Belgium and the north of France. Fifty-seven societies, comprising 1,600 anglers, met at Armentieres the other day to compete for a valuable prize. After an hour's fishing it was found that only one fish had been caught. The proud angler brought his minnow to the scale, and the organizing committee, in the absence of any other catch, were obliged to award him the prize.

Vocational Work in a Building.

An experimental school of vocational education is planned to be opened in the Woolworth building, New York, by the Merchants' association, with the co-operation of the board of education and the employers of more than 100 of the boys and girls who work in the building. The school will be in charge of the association's committee on vocational education.

Feko's Bitters

The Great Spring Medicine made from Roots and Herbs.

The Best Spring Tonic and Blood Purifier

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

802 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office

NEWPORT, R. I.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect and Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shop at Mill St. Office at Pelham St. Telephone 131. Residence 131. Office 131.

ARCTIC ICE CO.

WHOLESALE AND

Retail Dealers.

This company is prepared to furnish ice of the best quality and in quantities at prices as low as can be purchased in the city.

Telephone 1000.

Office, Commercial Wharf.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supl.

GET YOUR

ICE CREAM.

—AT—

Koschny's,

230 & 232 THAMES STREET.

or at his

Branch Store, 16 Broadway

Cake, Ice Cream,

CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and FRESH EVERY DAY.

YOU CAN PATENT

Anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo. for free examination and advice.

BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Attorney's fee before patent.

Write to C. A. SNOW & CO.

Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

Contractor

AND—

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing attended to.

Orders left at

Calendar Avenue.

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Co.

TRUCKERS

AND—

General Forwarders

Heavy Trucking a Specialty.

Estimates given on any kind of Carrying.

Consulate of Foreign Consulate at any hour.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 49 Pelham Ave.

NEWPORT, R. I. Telephone 71-3.

Established by Franklin in 1844.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 181
House Telephone 1045

Saturday, January 23, 1915.

New York State expects to spend ten millions on roads in 1915.

The President is determined to make Congress pass his ship purchasing bill. It looks now as though he would have to call an extra session after March 4 in order to do it.

The New Haven road has ordered twenty thousand tons of new rails. It begins to look as though the New Haven people expect to get on their feet once more.

Grain exports say that wheat may go to \$5 per bushel in the next few years, and predict \$2 for it within the next year. Flour is expected to reach \$10 per barrel by April.

The European war is costing England ten millions daily. At that rate the cost for Germany, France, Russia and Austria must be almost beyond computing. How long can such a war last?

Wheat and flour must go higher. It is estimated that France and England alone will want four hundred million bushels of American wheat, while the United States at best cannot spare over two hundred million bushels.

This country as a whole, and the western farmer in particular, are gainers by this European war in the increased demand for food stuffs among the warring countries. But the consumer at home is a sufferer owing to the constantly increased prices.

While wheat is running, silver is low as ever. During Mr. Bryan's "first battle" he assured us that silver and wheat had gone arm in arm down the ages, like Siamese twins. We fear that Bryan's occupation as a profit is gone.

Hungary proposes to secede from the Austria-Hungary combination and the venerable Emperor of the dual nation is going to abdicate the throne. The Emperor has had a long and stormy career. The dissolution of the dual monarchy will perhaps be a good thing for Europe.

The Industrial Aid Society of Massachusetts reports more men out of work in Boston than there has been in any other time in the past 21 years. The Public Welfare Commissioner of Chicago, reports one hundred thousand people in that city out of work. Yet President Wilson tells us that hard times are purely psychological. The millions of men out of work will be apt to show him two years hence that perhaps running for the Presidency is also psychological.

What a "God send" this war in Europe has been to the Wilson Administration. Without it this country would have been flooded with cheap foreign made goods. Without it the revenues of the country would have been depleted just the same and there would have been no war on which to lay the blame of a war emergency tax. Without it there would have been a bigger stagnation in business and the Wilson party would only have had the "psychological" excuse for it. With this war all things with the Wilson government are serene. When faced with the thousand of evidences of their mismanagement all they have to say is "The war did it." Perhaps by a year hence they will find that the people have got their eyes open and can no longer be hoodwinked by Wilson's smooth platitudes.

The State Constitution.

The Commission on Revision of the Constitution of the State have got their report ready for the General Assembly. The salient features of this report are said to be as follows: Abolition of the property qualification for voters and allowing all males over 21 years of age, who have lived in the State one year and in the city or town six months, to vote on all questions. The establishment of biennial sessions of the General Assembly. Increase of the Speaker's pay to twenty dollars a day, and of the members of the Senate and House to ten dollars. The elimination of all mileage. The prohibition of the election of a member of the General Assembly to any other remunerative office during the term for which he was elected, unless he holds the office at the time he is elected a member of the Assembly. Any member of the General Assembly who acts as counsel or receives compensation for service in any matter pending before the Legislature shall lose his seat. No bill introduced after the fiftieth day of the session shall be considered except by two-thirds vote of all the members of the branch where it was introduced.

It further makes a radical change in the make-up of the Senate, which is to have 48 members elected by districts, of which the city of Providence is to have 10, Pawtucket 5, Central Falls 2, Cranston 2, etc., and practically eliminates the country towns from any show in legislation.

While some of the changes suggested may be good, and meet with popular favor, there are many radical changes in the Commission's document which should require careful consideration. All changes are not necessarily improvements.

One Hundred Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of July 31, 1815).

General Jackson has issued the following address to the people of New Orleans:

B. G. New Orleans, Dec. 10.

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

The Major-General commanding has, with astonishment and regret, learned that great consternation and alarm pervade your city.

It is true that the enemy is on our coast, and threatens an invasion of our territory; but it is equally true, with union, energy, and the approbation of Heaven, we will beat him at every point his temerity may induce him to set foot on our soil. The General, with still greater astonishment, has heard that British emissaries have been permitted to propagate seditious reports amongst you, that the threatened invasion is with a view of restoring the country to Spain from a supposition that some of you would be willing to return to your ancient government. Believe no such incredible tales.—Your government is at peace with Spain; it is the vital enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world, that threatens you, and has sent his hirelings among you, with this false report, to put you off your guard, that you may fall an easy prey to him. Then look to your liberties, your property, the chastity of your wives and daughters. Take a retro-spect of the conduct of the British army at Hampton, and other places, and where it has entered your country—and every bosom which glows with patriotism and virtue will be inspired with indignation, and wait for the arrival of the hour when we shall meet and revenge those outrages against the laws of civilization and humanity.

The General calls upon the inhabitants of the city to trace this unfounded report to the source, and bring the propagators to condign punishment. The rules and articles of war annex the punishment of death to any person holding secret correspondence with the enemy, creating false alarm, or supplying him with provisions; and the General announces his unflinching determination rigidly to execute the martial law in all cases which may come within his province.

The safety of the district entrusted to the protection of the General must and will be maintained with the best blood of the country; and he is confident all good citizens will be found at their posts with their arms in their hands, determined to dispute every inch of ground with the enemy; that unanimity will pervade the country generally. But should the General be disappointed in this expectation, he will spare no onemies from our friends. Those who are not for us are against us, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By command,

THOMAS L. BUTLER, A. D. C.

Fifty Years Ago.

(From the Newport Mercury of January 21, 1865.)

We notice that Volunteer Lieutenant Samuel Howard is now in the city on a short furlough. Lieut. Howard, it will be remembered, volunteered his services while others refused, to pilot the first Monitor in its celebrated engagement with the rebel ironclad Merrimack. He was promoted, and ordered to the command of the ironclad Neosho, on the Mississippi, and has been in the several engagements in that department. While in Red River April 12th, the fleet under Admiral Porter was attacked by 2000 rebel infantry, who were beaten off. On the 15th many vessels of the fleet were aground above Grand Ecore, and not until May 9 were they released, and then by the ingenuity of Col. Bailey, who constructed a dam. When the Neosho came over the dam she plunged into the depths below, and for a minute was entirely out of sight. On Christmas Day the Neosho and two other vessels were in the Tennessee River to prevent flood from crossing, and when near Florence were fired upon from each side of the river. After half an hour's fighting the rebel batteries were driven away. The next day they moved farther up the river, and were attacked by three rebel batteries. After a while these batteries were silenced, and the vessels turned down the river, and after proceeding nine miles were attacked by two rebel batteries. A fight ensued, in which the rebels were once more beaten. Three men were killed and five wounded on the fleet, and the Neosho was hit twenty-seven times.

We are sorry to learn that our citizens have not generally availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the city council to be vaccinated free of charge. Less than one hundred have as yet applied, and we would again remind our citizens that a physician is in attendance at the City Hall each day. In Providence there are about 20 cases and the disease has spread so rapidly that the authorities have become alarmed and free vaccination is now offered. We have no cases in this city at present, but unless people will use means to prevent taking it, we may expect to be visited.

We notice that the assault on Fort Fisher by the column of sailors from Porter's fleet, numbering 1000 men, was led by our townsman, Commander K. Randolph Breese, and that he passed through the action unharmed. Commander Breese was assisted by an officer from each vessel. The whole force was fired upon as soon as they struck the beach and about fifty were killed or wounded. From there to the Fort they seemed to draw the severest fire of the enemy.

Rev. J. C. Barrows, of South Duxbury, Mass., has accepted the call of the First Baptist Church of this city, to become their pastor, and will enter on his new duties on the first Sabbath in March. Rev. Mr. Adams, who had been pastor of this church for many years, resigned the charge some months ago.

We regret to notice that Captain Lawrence, third son of Hon. William B. Lawrence, of this city, while planting a color upon one of the traverses of Fort Fisher, was shot in four places and suffers the loss of his left hand.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of January 25, 1890.)

NEWPORT FIREMEN'S RELIEF.

The annual meeting of the Newport Firemen's Relief Association was held at Department Headquarters Monday evening, Chief Engineer Corzans presiding. The meeting consisted of dele-

gates, as follows: Chief Engineer Corzans, Assistant John E. Lake, Foreman Thomas S. Bowler, Perry B. Dawley, Jr., Foreman B. F. Tanner, Assistant E. T. Bosworth, C. Phillip-Frank, John S. Carr, Assistant William J. O. Young, Charles S. Goddard, Foreman George G. Shaw, Charles T. Bliss, Foreman S. H. Sullivan, Edward P. Hughes, Foreman Percy A. Austin, Assistant William E. Kuhn.

The Association was organized in 1876, shortly after the fire at Mr. John Carey's villa on Spring street and Narragansett avenue; in fact it was Mr. Carey's generous appreciation of the firemen's services at this fire that led to its organization.

The fire occurred in March, while the family was away, and Chief Engineer Corzans took possession of the premises, and placed two police officers at each entrance with strict orders to admit no one—not even a member of the department—without authority from him. While the house was thus barricaded, Mr. Carey appeared upon the scene, having just arrived from New York; but the officers would not allow him to enter the house until the Chief had been found and given his permission. This greatly exasperated the gentleman and he was loud in his condemnation of the Chief Engineer. But after going through the house and observing what care had been taken to preserve its valuable contents—how huge mirrors and rare paintings had been taken out while the fire was in progress and replaced after it had been got under control without the slightest injury—he sought the Chief, and, after thanking him for the efficient manner in which the fire had been handled, asked how he could reward the firemen. Mr. Corzans explained to him that if he was anxious to make a donation it might be done as a nucleus of a relief fund for the firemen. He then offered his check for \$500 for that purpose, provided the gift would be kept neutral. The acceptance under these circumstances was declined and the matter was dropped. But a day or two later Mr. Carey called upon Chief Corzans and presented him with his check for \$500, accompanied by a letter explaining the object for which the money was given, and the whole matter was duly published in the local papers, after which the Newport Firemen's Relief Association was organized. The generous example set by Mr. Carey in 1876 has been followed by other summer residents from time to time until, with the efforts of the Association itself, the fund has grown to nearly \$5000. The first donation after the organization of the Association came from Mr. John N. A. Griswold, who, Jan. 2, 1879, sent his check for \$100 to the late James B. Finch, chief engineer of the fire department at that time, the money to be used for "charitable or other objects as the department may designate." This gift was in token of appreciation of services rendered by the department at a fire in Mr. Griswold's Bellevue avenue villa on the Sunday previous to the receipt of the check. Two firemen were severely injured at this fire and after paying their expenses from the \$400 there was a balance of \$166.55, which was added to the fund of the Relief Association. The next donation to the fund was a check for \$500 from Prof. Agassiz after the burning, Sept. 12, 1880, of his then recently purchased summer residence on Castle Hill. The fund received two donations in 1888, one of \$100 in June from Mrs. Anna Poll, and one of \$200 in July from Prof. Valman Rogers, and these were the last until Feb. 4 of last year, when Chief Engineer Corzans received the Old Colony Company's check for \$750 as a token of appreciation of services rendered at the burning of steamer Bristol, Dec. 30, 1888. Of this amount \$250 was for expenses incurred by firemen who were in any way disabled at the fire, and \$500 went to swell the permanent relief fund.

Councilman E. P. Marsh has recently added a new branch to his furniture business, that of undertaking, and has given to the new department his entire north store which is handsomely fitted up. His son, Mr. Samuel W. Marsh, who has recently returned from a careful study of the business in New York and Boston, is to be associated with him in the conduct of the new department.

Contractor Curry is progressing rapidly with the interior finish of the new school house on Cranston street.

General Assembly.

Considerable business is being introduced into the General Assembly daily, and the committees are at work on the matters, some bills having been reported already. Both houses are now fully organized, joint rules having been adopted and joint standing committees announced this week. The Newport County members received appointments on joint committees as follows: Senator Henry G. Wilcox, Tiverton, engaged acts; Senator Henry G. Anthony, Portsmouth, printing; Senators Philip H. Wilbur, Little Compton, and J. Eugene Littlefield, New Shoreham, rules and orders; Representative Charles A. Hambley, Jr., Tiverton, printing; Representative Rufus S. Peckham, Little Compton, real estate.

The Senate has passed the resolution providing remuneration for cattle killed on account of the hoof and mouth disease, amounting to \$23,500. An amendment has been introduced in the House to the Beekman compensation act.

On Wednesday Sheriff Anthony and others entertained the Newport County delegation at dinner at the Crown Hotel.

The McGinty who is secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission is not the famous submarine expert.—Exchange.

We were not aware that the secretary's namesake was a famous submarine expert. The last we read of him was "Down went McGinty to the bottom of the sea." It did not require any more expert knowledge to do that than it does for a backwoods North Carolina editor to be secretary of the Navy.

President Wilson takes a cheerful view of the figures of the November election, but the New York Times, a Democratic newspaper, frankly says: "If the Democrats can get any comfort out of these figures, the industry of extracting sunshine from cucumbers has been unjustly derided." They point to a Republican victory in 1916; that is all there is about it.—Providence Journal.

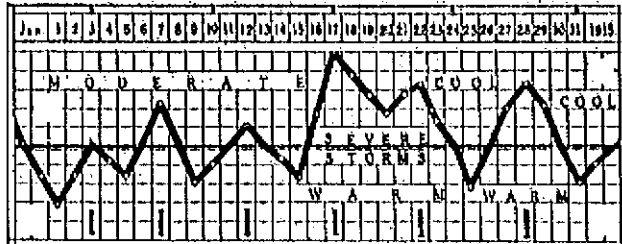
President Wilson takes a cheerful view of the figures of the November election, but the New York Times, a Democratic newspaper, frankly says: "If the Democrats can get any comfort out of these figures, the industry of extracting sunshine from cucumbers has been unjustly derided." They point to a Republican victory in 1916; that is all there is about it.—Providence Journal.

We were not aware that the secretary's namesake was a famous submarine expert. The last we read of him was "Down went McGinty to the bottom of the sea." It did not require any more expert knowledge to do that than it does for a backwoods North Carolina editor to be secretary of the Navy.

President Wilson takes a cheerful view of the figures of the November election, but the New York Times, a Democratic newspaper, frankly says: "If the Democrats can get any comfort out of these figures, the industry of extracting sunshine from cucumbers has been unjustly derided." They point to a Republican victory in 1916; that is all there is about it.—Providence Journal.

President Wilson takes a cheerful view of the figures of the November election, but the New York Times, a Democratic newspaper, frankly says: "If the Democrats can get any comfort out of these figures, the industry of extracting sunshine from cucumbers has been unjustly derided." They point to a Republican victory in 1916; that is all there is about it.—Providence Journal.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Temperatures of January will average warmer than usual; much warmer last half than first half of month. Warmer than usual near Jan. 7, 17, 22, 28. Severe storms during the week beginning Jan. 17. Warm waves moving eastward will cross meridian 90 not far from Jan. 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 28. Cool waves, moving eastward, will cross meridian 90 not far from Jan. 1, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 31. No severe cold waves this month. Greatest drop in temperature Jan. 17 to 20.

Heavy rains are expected in all the Southern States and heavy snows in northern sections. Rainfall will be deficient in middle northwestern sections and on Pacific slope. European weather will be very much better than for last month, but still somewhat severe in Northwestern Europe, including Great Britain. Heavy rains in Australia and the East Indies during this month.

Tropics thus represents reasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departure from normal. The black line trending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Copyrighted 1915, by W. B. Foster.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 21, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Jan. 20 to 30, warm wave 25 to 29, cool wave 28 to Feb. 1. Moderate temperatures will prevail but will average colder than previous week. Rainfall and snow deficient, storm forces a little greater than usual and with this disturbance we will make a start toward real winter weather. Gradually colder is expected from Jan. 23 to Feb. 15.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Jan. 31, cross Pacific slope by class of Feb. 1, great central valleys Feb. 2 to 4, eastern sections 5. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 31, great central valleys Feb. 2, eastern sections 4. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 3, great central valleys 5, eastern sections 7.

About the average winter temperatures will prevail and most of the continent will get about the usual average of winter weather. Eastern Canada and northeastern States will get most of the precipitation in the form of snow and the most severe storms will be in those sections. But the Pacific coast, containing near Los Angeles and the Hawaiian Islands will get more severe weather and severe storms than usual during the passage of this disturbance. The mountain country east of Los Angeles on both sides of the Rockies seems to be in the path of the storms that began about Dec. 18 and will probably continue till Feb. 20.

In previous bulletins we have given the probable cropweather of 1915 for the cotton states and eastern sections, in-

cluding all east of the Alleghanies and the St. Lawrence river.

We have come to the division comprising all between meridian 90 and the Alleghanies St. Lawrence line, north of latitude 39. That country is better known as the region of the great lakes and contains first class farming lands, producing small grain, the grasses and corn.

As we have it, that section will get an abundance of rain from Feb. 20 to August 17 and will produce abundant crops. No drought is in sight for that division. Frosts will be into and farmers should plant and sow for a little more than the usual amount of rain. This forecast is expected to hold good for three-fourths of that division. To work out the cropweather for each locality would require time, expense and can not be given in this bulletin. In next bulletin we will endeavor to give the cropweather and crop-production forecast for the division which includes all west of meridian 90 to the Rockies and all north of latitude 39. That division includes the greatest grain section on earth. It is the best Spring wheat and corn producing country in this continent.

We gave warning of excessive rains in the West Indies for January. The winter crops of Cuba and other West India islands have been ruined by too much rain. We have the key to rainfall for all countries and a little more experience with it will enable us to make almost perfect general forecasts. Scientists following our time will have an immense job in working out all the little details but it can all be worked out as closely as they are now working forecasts of the tides.

Great Dog.

"You can't expect the French to do the impossible," said Mayor Freston at a luncheon in Baltimore. "The French are fighting bravely, but they can't do the impossible. They're not like Casey's dog."

"Casey was bragging about a dog he once had."

"We had a dog at our house one night," said he, "and Towser, that brave dog of mine, rushed in and saved my four children, one at a time, and then, just before the roof fell in, he made a grand high rush, and brought out in his mouth the fire insurance policy."

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JANUARY, 1915

STANDARD TIME									
	Sun	Moon	High	Low	Water				
Rises	sets	sets	sets	sets	sets				
25 Sat	7 0	4 47	12 34	1 12	1 31	25 Sat	7 0	4 47	12 34
26 Sun	7 09	4 59	1 25	1 25	1 35	26 Sun	7 09	4 59	1 25
27 Mon	7 16	5 13	2 12	1 43	1 38	27 Mon	7 16	5 13	2 12
28 Tues	7 24	5 31	3 13	2 16	1 41	28 Tues	7 24	5 31	3 13
29 Wed	7 34	5 52	4 11	2 33	1 45	29 Wed	7 34	5 52	4 11
30 Thurs	7 43	6 15	5 22	3 27	1 49	30 Thurs	7 43	6 15	5 22
31 Fri	7 53	6 41	6 32	4 37	1 53	31 Fri	7 53	6 41	6 32

Full Moon Jan. 1, 7.12m, Morning
Moon's last sight, Jan. 5, 4.33m, Evening
New Moon Jan. 15, 8.42m, Morning
Moon's first sight, Jan. 23, 12.32m, Morning
Full Moon 30, 11.12m, Evening

Deaths.

In this city, 15th inst., Charles F. Williams, aged 55 years.
In this city, 14th inst., Josephine, widow of Charles O. Wengquist, aged 63 years.
In this city, 14th inst., William G. Kerr, in his 61st year.
In this city, 17th inst., Harriet V. Wheeler, in her 84th year.
In this city, 18th inst., Annie A. Barker, in her 70th year.
In this city, 18th inst., William James Dwyer, in his 53th year.
In this city, 19th inst., Mary Hermine, daughter of John and Rebecca Corrigan, in her 11th year.
In this city, 21st inst., Mary A., wife of James E. Johnson.
In Providence, 22nd inst., Louis Nelson Colwell, in his 92d year.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for them selves or friends regarding houses, farms, ranches and other real estate, and for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

112 BELLEVUE AVENUE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and a Notary Public. His Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country places.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil

Micro-Axle Grease

Sold by dealers everywhere

Standard Oil Co. of New York

PRESIDENT WILSON BECOMES GRANDDAD

Son Is Born to Mrs. Sayre, His Daughter, in White House

A son was born at the White House to Mrs. Patricia J. Sayre, President Wilson's second daughter, Mrs. Sayre and the child are doing well.

The boy weighed 7½ pounds. His announced his arrival by a series of cries which gave assurance that his lungs were in excellent condition.

President Wilson made no effort to conceal his joy when informed that the child was a boy and that Mrs. Sayre was doing well. His face was wreathed in smiles for hours afterward. It was his first grandchild and the president has no sons of his own. A name has not been selected but it is expected the child will be named for his grandfather. The christening is expected to be held in the White House.

BOY KILLS HIS BROTHER

Thirteen-Year-Old Is Locked Up In Boston Police Station

John H. Murphy, Jr., not yet 14, spent the platter of lambing steak at the family supper table at his home in the Dorchester district, Boston.

This made his older brother, William H. Murphy, 17, angry, and the boys got into a tussle, in the course of which John drew a jackknife and stabbed William under the heart. The big boy almost instantly died in the presence of his horrified mother and sisters.

John tried himself to sleep in the Dorchester police station, with the sympathetic officers doing all in their power to comfort the little fellow for "stealing the knife into William when he didn't mean to." He is held as a delinquent child to wit, stabbing his brother and causing his death.

ARMY BILL DEBATE ENDS

Gardner and Kahn Insist That Our Defenses Are Inadequate

After a long discussion of the national defense, the house completed general debate on the \$101,000,000 army appropriation bill.

A speech by Representative Hays, chairman of the military committee, deprecated war talk and declared that it was not necessary to add a single man to the standing army of the United States.

Representatives Chandler and Kahn vigorously insisted that the present defenses of our country were inadequate, though they agreed with Hays that there was no immediate prospect of the United States being involved in war.

ON EVE OF PROBE

Head of Salem Health Department Kills Self by Shooting

Thomas J. Lally, 51, head of the Salem, Mass., department of health, former alderman and councilman and an active factor in Salem politics for many years, took his life by shooting. Lally's suicide came on the eve of an investigation into his conduct as the head of the Salem health department, around which there has been considerable turmoil for weeks and during which three several complaints have been registered.

GLOVE STRIKE IS OFF

Content Which Begun Last August Has Gently Crippled Industry

The glove cutters' strike, which has paralyzed the American fine glove industry in Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., for five months past, has been declared off.

The strike was for an increase of the cutters' wage scale, and was declared Aug. 20. Sixteen hundred cutters were involved, which meant that the entire glove industry was eventually crippled nearly to the point where there was no output.

GRIFFINS SENT TO PRISON

Sentence of Couple Who Swindled Acquaintances Out of \$300,000

Francis H. Griffin and his wife, Clara, who pleaded guilty to using the mails to defraud their wealthy acquaintances of approximately \$300,000 invested in a stenography bureau, were sentenced in the federal court at New York.

Griffin was given a seven-year term in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and his wife was sentenced to six years in the state prison for women at Auburn, N. Y.

Bliss Made Bishop of Vermont
Dr. George W. Bliss, rector of St. Peter's church of Burlington, Vt., was elected bishop of Burlington of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Vermont, as successor to the late William P. Weeks.Mrs. Fitzsimmons Wins Divorce
Mrs. Julia Fitzsimmons obtained a divorce at Chicago from Robert Fitzsimmons, formerly world's champion heavyweight pugilist. She charged cruelty.Lynn Shoe Men Agree
After many years of negotiations and incessant disagreements and strikes, the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., and the United Shoe Workers of America signed an agreement to submit all questions to a board of adjustment with the right to appeal to the state board of conciliation and arbitration.Judge Carroll Promoted
Judge James H. Carroll of Springfield, who was given his place on the Massachusetts superior court bench only a few weeks ago, was promoted by Governor Walsh to the superior court to succeed Justice Henry N. Ebbett, retired.

BOMBS DROPPED IN GERMAN TOWN

Many Houses Wrecked In Steel
Manufacturing Centre

LOCATION OF KRUPP PLANT

Great Gun Works, However, Escape
Damage When Aviators of Allied
Make Attack—Position of Great
Strategic Importance in Flanders
Occupied by Allies After Fierce
Sea-Baw Encounters With Germans
—German Ammunition Depot De-
stroyed by French Aviators—Ger-
mans May Have Trapped Russians

The great Krupp steel works at Es-
sen, Ger., where the great German
guns are manufactured, was the tar-
get for bombs dropped by aeroplanes
of the allies.

A report from Holland gives the
news that several aeroplanes flew
over Essen, which is in the heart
of Prussia and not far from the French
frontier, and dropped several ex-
plosive missiles. They did not strike
near the Krupp plant, but several
houses in the village were demolished.
Whether this was a retaliatory
measure for the German raid on Yar-
mouth and other Norfolk coast towns,
or whether the move was planned be-
fore the German attack, cannot, of
course, be told.

A German official statement, how-
ever, practically claims that the Ger-
man raid was more or less a reprisal,
since British flying machines and
ships in broad daylight have attacked
such open towns as Fribourg, Dan-
zig-Bahm and Bückeburg.

The news of the raid on Essen came
to the London Daily Mail from Rot-
terdam, where The Courant had re-
ceived a private telegram from Am-
sterdam, on the right bank of the lower
Rhine.

"I learn from Maastricht," says
The Courant's correspondent, "that
the Germans fear reprisals for the
Zoppoln raid on English towns, and
have ordered the lights extinguished
in German towns, especially at Co-
logne, where extraordinary precau-
tions have been taken against air
raids, and where there is a Zoppoln
aid."

Holland, in the meantime, has
questioned Germany about the air-
ship raid on Yarmouth, asking for an
explanation of the report that the
German airships, on their way to the
British coast, passed over Dutch ter-
ritory.

Flanders Deadlock Continues
Although the deadlock continues on
the entrenched lines in Flanders,
there has been the most vigorous of
fighting for the last two days at Notre
Dame de Lorette. Judging by the
Paris and Berlin official reports,
the positions at this point, a few
miles northwest of Arras, have been
taken and retaken three times by the
allies and the Germans.

The position is on a high plateau,
and is of great strategic importance.
Tuesday night the allies stormed it,
and were repulsed, but, continuing the
attack, turned defeat into victory.

Then the Germans apparently
shelled the allies out of the trenches,
but during Thursday the Germans
were in turn driven out. Both the
Berlin and Paris communiques speak
of a victory and a defeat at this point,
but the latest official statements from
both war offices confirm the fact that
the allies are in possession of the
heights.

There has been heavy fighting in
the Champagne country east of
Reims. The Paris reports claim that
the Germans were driven from two
wooded positions north of the farm
of Beauséjour and were defeated in
counter attacks.

Ammunition Station Destroyed
A very important success was
gained by French aviators who lo-
cated a German ammunition depot in the
neighborhood of Prosenne and de-
stroyed it with bombs. Simultaneously
the Germans were driven from some
field forts and trenches.

In the Argonne region the Germans
attacked near St. Hubert, their in-
fantry charging after their artillery
had pounded the French positions.
The charge was met by artillery and
infantry fire, which the Germans
were unable to withstand.

Around St. Mihiel the French made
considerable progress in the tedious
business of tightening the loop de-
signed to cut off the German posi-
tions on the Meuse, advancing 150
yards in the forest of Apremont.
Twenty yards of newly occupied
trenches were lost, however, north of
Pont-a-Mousson.

In Alsace the French army of in-
vasion has penetrated to the town of
Hartmannsweiler, 15 1/2 miles from
the Rhine. This town, which com-
mands two highways, is northwest of
Mulhausen. In spite of the winter's
severities, the invasion is being
pressed determinedly, and the French
are slowly but surely digging their
way into Mulhausen and Altkirch.

Situation in the East
From the few scraps of information
that come from the battle lines in
Poland, it appears that a German
force has worked around to the rear
of the Russian army operating be-
tween Mlaw and Pionsk, and that if
the Germans are in sufficient force
they may cut off the entire Russian
army of the north from its base at
Norwogorodsk.

On the other hand, the Russian po-
sition is only slightly less favorable
than that of the Germans, under cer-
tain conditions. Both are potentially
perilous, for a slight failure on the
part of any unit to accomplish what
is expected of it might spell disaster
to either side.

The opposing armies are so placed

that rapidly of movement will have
much to do with determining the re-
sult of the operations now under way.
For the present it appears that the
Germans have the advantage, but the
events of the next few days will be
required to determine what will actu-
ally be accomplished.

Should the Germans win a decisive
victory on the Polish-Prussian bor-
der, the way to Nowogorodsk and
Warsaw would probably be open to
them. On the other hand, a Rus-
sian success would seriously threaten
the German force in central Poland
and might necessitate a withdrawal
from the positions on the Bzura and
Narwa rivers.

In Bukovina the Russians forward
movement is not going along very
rapidly. Only small gains are re-
ported and there has evidently been
no important movement into either
Hungary or Transylvania.

NOT ZEPPELIN SQUADRON

Englishman Believed Held on Coast
Was Made by Aeroplanes

Despite the German official state-
ment that "airships" made up the
raiding party, most Londoners refuse
to believe that a squadron of Zeppelins
actually crossed the North sea and
shelled the east coast cities.

It is admitted that possibly one of
the dirigibles of the Zeppelin or
Papaerl type conveyed a flotilla of
aeroplanes to the English coast.

Air experts do not understand
why, if Zeppelins were in the raiding
party, more damage was not done.
They point out that one of the most
serious dangers, capable of carrying a
heavy store of death-dealing explo-
sives and of remaining in the air for
a great length of time, certainly
would have cruised in the direction of
London, once it sighted English
shores.

Hotel and restaurant keepers in the
towns made objects of sky attack en-
joy unprecedented prosperity. Crowds
flock into Norfolk county, particu-
larly to Yarmouth, to gaze at the
bomb-damaged buildings and to talk
with residents who asserted they had
seen the outlines of the invading
craft against the sky. Unexploded
bombs and bits of bombs displayed in
store windows attract big crowds.

BRITAIN WILL SEIZE DACIA

But Steamer's Cargo of Cotton Will
Be Purchased or Forwarded

The British government announced
through its embassy at Washington
that if the former Hamburg-American
liner Dacia proceed to sea she would
be captured and taken to a prize
court. Her cargo of cotton will be
purchased by the British government
or forwarded to Rotterdam without
further expense to the shippers, ac-
cording to the owners may prefer.

The state department communicated
this information informally to the
owners of the Dacia and was notified
in reply that the vessel was loading
at Valparaiso and would put to sea,
notwithstanding the British govern-
ment's position. It was said that the
owners had resolved to test the issue
in a prize court.

Incidentally, the war risk bureau
of the American government issued a
policy insuring the cotton cargo at 4
percent, but declined to insure the
vessel itself.

CUTRIGHT "RECALLED"

Bryan's Statement Concerning the
Vice Consul at Nottingham

John L. Cutright, American vice
consul at Nottingham, Eng., was re-
called, according to a statement by
Secretary Bryan, because a letter
written by Cutright and published in
an Omaha paper "contained expres-
sions of opinion in regard to the
war."

A report from Nottingham said Cut-
right had left there for London after
being informed by the mayor and other
city officials that he would no longer
be acceptable as vice consul.

Bryan's statement declares that the
state department has no confirmation
from Nottingham that Cutright had
been informed that his presence there
as an official was objectionable.

AUSTRALIA FEARS ATTACK

Seat of Government Moves From Mel-
bourne to Sydney

A dispatch from Melbourne says
the seat of the government of the
Australian commonwealth has been
moved from that city to Sydney. No
reason is given.

This action by the Australian gov-
ernment indicates that the authori-
ties of Melbourne fear an attack by
German warships.

Former Tax Collector Held
Edward P. McCord, former tax
collector of Pepperell, Mass., indicted
on a charge of larceny of \$4681.81
from that town, was arraigned at
Cambridge, Mass. He pleaded not
guilty and was held in \$2000 bonds
for a hearing. He furnished bail.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

The building occupied by the high
and grammar school grades at Bruns-
wick, Me., burned with a loss of
\$35,000 besides the equipment.

Michael J. O'Connell, 34, of
Brookton, Mass., died as a result of
a leap from the fourth-story window
of a hotel at Manchester, N. H.

Edward McHugh, 79, senior mem-
ber of the Boston police department
in point of age, died after a short ill-
ness.

The noted economist, Eugene Ros-
tand, father of Edmund Rostand, the
poet, died at Paris. He was born in
1843.

James Hanson applied the match
that burned the last mortgage on the
Elks' home at Worcester, Mass.

The annual catalog of Brown uni-
versity reports the total general en-
dowment as \$1,146,243, a gain of
\$3,320,960 during the administration
of President Faunce.

Queen Has Scarlet Fever
Queen Victoria of Spain has con-
tracted scarlet fever and is under the
care of the court physician.

FRESH QUAKES CREATE TERROR

Violent Shocks Cause Further
Damage In Stricken Italy

CALABRIA PROVINCE IS SHAKEN

Thousands of Persons Refuse to Re-
turn to Their Homes After Fleeing to
the Open—Suffering and Misery
From First Earthquake Is Wide-
spread—Greater Part of Population
of Many Towns Killed and Buildings
Reduced to Shapeless Ruins—De-
plorable Condition of Survivors

Violent earthquakes have occurred
in Zante and Cephalonia, islands in
the Ionian group, in the Mediterran-
ean. It is feared considerable dam-
age has resulted.

An earthquake of great force has
also shaken all Calabria, in the
southwestern part known as "the
toe" of Italy, but so far as is known
has caused no loss of life.

The shock appears to have been
most severe in the neighborhood of
Cosenza, provincial capital. Thou-
sands of persons fled to the open,
where they insist on staying rather
than run the chance of being buried
in the ruins of their homes.

Not less acute than the misery and
suffering of the people of Avezzano is
that of the inhabitants of the entire
district to the south. The loss of
life and damage to property in several
places are equally as great, but the
needs of the sufferers have received
far less attention.

Bolders have arrived at many of
these places to aid in the work of
rescue, but there is a lamentable
scarcity of food for both troops and
the people. The temporary shelters
provided also are inadequate to pro-
tect the people from the increasingly
cold weather.

Paterno, high up on the mountain-
side, has suffered probably more than
any other town in the whole earth-
quake region. Less than 200 persons
have been saved out of a population
of 2000, and not a single house re-
mains standing. All are shapeless
ruins.

Along the main road from Paterno
to Poesina traffic has ceased except
for a few motor cars carrying supplies
and some country carts, which, when
encountered, are generally laden with
two or more coffins.

The flourishing town of Poesina is a
mass of ruins from which there is per-
ceptible odor of dead bodies. More
than 4000 of the people of Poesina are
buried under the fallen buildings.
Some of the corpses which have been
recovered lie on the ground at street
corners.

Still Digging Out Living
Although living persons are still be-
ing dug out of the ruins, there are only
150 soldiers at Poesina to assist the
survivors in rescue work. The few
surviving town officials complain bit-
terly of the government's neglect.
They say no bread has been obtain-
able for many days.

Poesina lost its most famous land-
mark, the sixteenth century castle of
the Piccolomini family, and the
house where the famous Cardinal
Mazarin was born.

The condition of the surviving
population of the town of San Bene-
dello, near Poesina, is deplorable.
Over 4000 of the inhabitants perished
out of a total population of 4500. Only
volunteers from the nearby districts
have been engaged in the rescue work.

No outside help of any kind reached
San Benedetto until Sunday, although
Poesina is only three miles away. The
roadway between the two places was
blocked as a result of the eruption.

The town of Celano, northeast of
Avezzano, and 2500 feet up in the
mountains, lost 1000 dead through the
earthquake. There are also many in-
jured and 10,000 persons are without
shelter.

A majority of them have been com-
pelled to pass the bitterly cold
nights in the open air because very
little lumber has been sent to the
place with which to build shelters.

At the town of Ortucchio, south-
east of Avezzano, the earthquake vic-
tims are reported to number over
2000. A thousand of the dead, it is
stated, are buried under the ruins of
the cathedral. The entire population
of Ortucchio numbered about 2500.

The village of Almont, in the same
region, is also reported as completely
destroyed.

Where thousands have to be cared
for in tent colonies and hastily im-
provised hospitals, the danger of dis-
ease is a serious problem, and it is
rendered doubly acute in some places
because of poor water supplies.

As reports continue to come from
more distant places it is seen that
the original estimates of the number
of victims were not exaggerated.

The unofficial figures still place the
number of dead at about 25,000 and
the injured at 25,000 to 30,000.

In Rome the procession of injured
kept arriving and it is estimated that
6000 persons are being cared for in
the regular hospitals, in hotels and in
tent hospitals.

The pope, according to the Usser-
vatore Romano, has sent aid to all
the bishops of the dioceses in the
earthquake zone. A fund of \$1,000,-
000 has been received by the pontiff
thus far. About 7500 refugees, 2000
of them injured, have reached Rome
to date.

No Peace Prize For 1914
The Nobel committee has decided
not to award the peace prize for 1914,
but no decision has been reached re-
garding 1915.

Queen Has Scarlet Fever
Queen Victoria of Spain has con-
tracted scarlet fever and is under the
care of the court physician.

SALEM VISITED BY ANOTHER BIG FIRE

Other Cities Aid In Subduing
Blaze Which Costs \$200,000

Fire-stricken Salem, Mass., strug-
gling to rise from the ashes of the
\$12,000,000 conflagration that nearly
wiped it out last June, was visited by
another fire, which threatened the en-
tire retail business district.

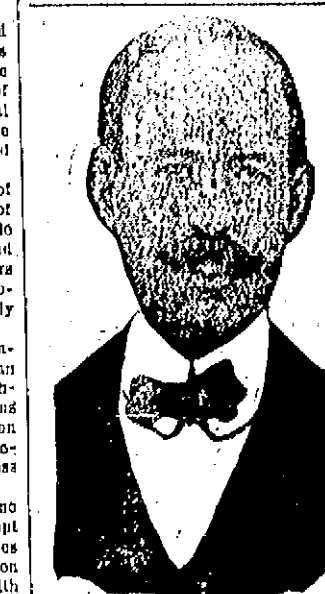
The Leavitt block, one of the large-
est buildings in the city, in which are
located the Essex House and several
large retail stores, is practically de-
stroyed with a loss of nearly \$200,-
000, and the local department, as-
sisted by firemen from five neighbor-
ing cities, fought to keep the blaze
from spreading.

In addition to the Essex House, the
stores swept through the grocery
store of Cobb, Bates & York, Dan
A. Donahue's clothing store and the
stationery store of R. S. Haur. The
fire started in the basement of the
Cobb, Bates & York store.

AND STILL ANOTHER

Garza Has Become the Provisional
President of Mexico

General Garza was named provin-
tial president of Mexico by the con-
vention in session at Mexico City,
over which he has presided.



GENERAL GARZA

The former provisional president,
General Quiroz, together with Gen-
erals Blanco and Vaccineros, left
Mexico City for Pauco.

Martial law has been declared by
Garza and the city is being patrolled
by mounted police.

In electing Garza, the convention
declared itself to be supreme and, un-
til a new president is elected, has
assumed all the legislative, executive
and domestic powers.

DID NOT MEAN TO KILL

Young Murphy, Who Stabbed His
Brother, Free In \$2000 Bail

Thirteen-year-old John H. Murphy,
Jr., who stabbed his 17-year-old
brother, William, to death at their
home at Boston with a jackknife dur-
ing a quarrel, was held in \$2000
bonds for his appearance at a juvenile
court. Bail was furnished.

The specific complaint alleges man-
slaughter, brought in under a charge
of delinquency, which is necessary
because of the boy's age. The boy is
heart-broken over the affair. He
says he had no intention of killing
his brother.

Frank Execution Is Halted
An order staying the execution of
Leo M. Frank of Atlanta, and direct-
ing that he be held in custody until
further notice, was handed down by
the United States supreme court.

Edward S. Marshall, one of the
best known hotel men in the east,
died at York Harbor, Me., aged 72.

Bernice Wright, 8 years old, was
drowned while trying to skate at
Newburyport, Mass.

Boston and Maine stock sold at a
new low record on the Boston stock
exchange, thirty shares being dis-
posed of at 21.

ECZEMA ON LITTLE GIRL'S FACE

Very Inflamed and Red Looking,
Itched and Burned Badly. Did
Not Sleep Well. Used Cuticura
Soap and Ointment. Face Cleared.

23 Windsor Ave., East Lynn, Mass.—
"My little girl's face broke out first as a
pimple and she scratched it causing it to
spread all over her face as a fine rash. There was an
eruption on her chin and her face was very inflamed
and red looking. I thought she would be worried for
life. I thought it was eczema as it itched and burned
badly. She did not sleep
well and it made her fretful.

"I tried all kinds of creams and oint-
ments but finally I thought of
Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided
to try them. After using them a few days
I was well pleased so I used them contin-
ually for about two weeks. The face cleared
and now you would never know she had
had any skin trouble." (Signed) Mrs. E.
Stevens, August 5, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail
Although Cuticura Soap (25c) and Cuti-
cure Ointment (50c) are sold everywhere
you may try them before you buy them.
Free sample each with 32-p. Skin Book on
request. Address postcard "Cuticura,"
Dept. T, Boston."

Balt In the Ocean.
The salt contained in the ocean is
estimated at more than 4,600,000 cubic
miles, or enough to cover the United
States with a layer 1.6 miles deep.

Money Deposited
On or before February 15th
In our Savings Department draws interest from Feb. 1
UNDER THE SAME LAWS.
The Investments of Savings Banks and Trust
Companies are now under the same laws and restric-
tions.
With a capital and surplus of over \$6,000,000.
We solicit your business.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.
NEWPORT, BRANCH,
Office with Newport Trust Company.

No. 175.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The National Exchange Bank.
At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, December 31, 1915.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		\$31,488.11
Overdrafts, Unsecured		2,473.52
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		1,000.00
State, National, and other bonds (other than U. S. Bonds)		1,000.00
Real Estate, Mortgages, etc., on hand (other than U. S. Bonds)		1,000.00
Subscription to Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,000.00
Capital stock paid in		1,000.00
Reserve fund		1,000.00
Undivided Profits		1,000.00
Circulating Notes		1,000.00
Assets on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		1,000.00
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)		1,000.00
Dividends unpaid		1,000.00
Due to Depositors subject to check		1,000.00
Certificates of Deposit due in less than 90 days		1,000.00
Certified checks		1,000.00
Notes and municipal deposits		1,000.00
Other assets		1,000.00
Liabilities, including obligations representing money borrowed		1,000.00
TOTAL		\$121,000.00

County of Newport, ss.
I, Geo. H. Brown, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above
statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. H. BROWN, Cashier.
Correct Attest:
EDWARD A. BROWN,
RICH. A. FORDHAM,
WILLIAM H. HARVEY, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1916.
PAUL H. BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Chafing Dishes
With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY
you must fill the lamp, adjust the
wick, strike a match, and be very
careful not to spill alcohol on the
table top.
you insert the plug and turn the
switch.
When this is done you can devote
all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the
General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Why not see US about it?
Catalogs, Pamphlets, Booklets.
Circular Work
we are prepared to do it for you and do it well. We have a
complete and up-to-date Printing Office. This plant is in charge
of expert and experienced men—men who are instructed un-
der no circumstances to produce anything but the best work
possible. We work in all processes in which ink and paper are
combined. We write and edit copy—We can serve you and
serve you well.

Why not see US about it?
We can do any work that can be done in any
Printing Office in the United States.

Mercury Publishing Company.
182 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE
FULL PARTICULARS FOR A COPY OF THE CALIFORNIA
Auto Tour BOOKLET
LOS ANGELES
Company CALIFORNIA

Daily Thought.
He that has character need have no
fear of his condition—character will
draw condition after it.—H. W.
Beecher.

A REIGN OF NO LAW

That in Reality Is What Is Meant by Martial Law.

SUSPENDS ALL OTHER LAWS.

These in Command Have Supreme Authority, and There Is No Check Upon Their Arbitrary Power Over Persons and Property of All Kinds.

What is martial law? Some people have a vague idea that it is military law, but this is a mistake. Military law is something altogether different from martial law. Military law is simply that branch of the laws applicable to military service and duties, consisting of the statutes, regulations and principles by which the army and its affairs are governed. The misunderstanding has arisen partly from the name given to it and partly from the fact that it is the military which frequently enforces the regulations, while often the military forms of courts are held.

The police, however, if duly authorized, may carry out martial law. It is difficult to define the meaning of martial law in non-military words. The dictionary definition of martial law is that it is military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war when the civil authority is wholly or partly suspended, either by proclamation or by the actual presence of a hostile force. But the best definition given has been that of "no law."

It means that the supreme authority is empowered to do as it wills and that all ordinary laws, for the time being, have no operation whatever. There are no laws dealing with its application, those in command possessing entirely military power.

(This means that there will be a complete revolution in the ways of the people wherever martial law is proclaimed. All ordinary law will be affected, and it will no longer be the case that "an Englishman's home is his castle.")

As a rule, when a place is under martial law its inhabitants must clear out of the streets before a certain time every evening, say 8 o'clock. Then all places of amusement, public houses and so on are closed entirely.

Even during the daytime a limit is made as to the number of people who may assemble, so that a party of people—marching above, say, half a dozen—would be liable to instant punishment. Also certain places and certain streets are forbidden to the people, who may be compelled to keep beyond a certain radius from the specified places.

Those in authority may take any object they like from anywhere, entering houses as well as places to remander whatever they wish without any control. Any person may be compelled to give a complete account of his movements, past, present and projected, and may be searched or even arrested without a warrant.

Crimes are dealt with very severely. Thus suppose a man breaks a window. Instead of being hauled up before a magistrate and subjected to a small fine, the policeman would be perfectly justified in shooting him immediately.

So in the case of robbery. A man stealing a purse need not be arrested, but could be shot, this being a perfectly justifiable action on the part of those in authority.

Every person might be compelled to carry a passport, giving full evidence of his identification. Passports would be necessary in the case of those using horses or vehicles of any kind, including cycles.

All persons who were compelled to be out at night would be provided with special night passes signed by the one in authority. No person would be allowed to leave one town for another or travel beyond a certain distance without being the possessor of a properly signed passport given for this special purpose.

The object, of course, is to keep the people within certain districts and also to prevent foreign spies and the like from moving into the country and so gathering information of value to our enemies.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Imperial Rome.
There are various estimates of the population of ancient Rome. The figure given by Gibbon is 1,500,000. Baker, in his notes to Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decline of the Romans," gives good reasons for thinking that Rome's population was 2,000,000. The city had within its walls in the time of Theodosius 1,832 habitations, built, as a rule, with several stories.—New York American.

The Word "Rajah."
Literally the word rajah means king, and maharajah the great king or ruler over several kings, but generally speaking the titles rajah, maharajah and nawab have no greater significance than the words feudal lords as used in medieval times in Europe. Many of them have been made by the will of the reticent chief, many bestowed for meritorious acts and deeds.—Exchange.

Mighty Handy.
Some negroes are insatiable "jiners," and their favorite organizations are those which assure an ostentatious funeral.

A mistress was remonstrating with her servant about belonging to one of them.
"Rondel, don't you think it is mighty foolish to pay the 'Friends and True Mourners' society 25 cents every month?"

"Naw, miss Ma'y, I don't. You see, dee ain't like some de s'cleties; dee acts lib'ral, and don't skip a nothin'." Dee gives you de finest kind of coffin, de makes a way for everybody to git to your burial. En den, 'sides dat, dee gives you \$30 at de grave, en you know \$30 comes in mighty handy."—New York Post.

A PASTORAL PLAYHOUSE.

Wonderful Open Air Theater in the Heart of the Alps.

What is probably the most perfect pastoral theater in Europe is situated in the heart of the Alps—at Interlaken, in Switzerland. This unique "playhouse" is open to all the winds that blow, and its roof is formed in the most favorable circumstances—by the blue canopy of the sky. It is not always thus, however, and it has not infrequently happened that the hue of the canopy has been less inviting and that players and spectators alike have experienced the interlude of a heavy downpour which was not in the program.

The open air theater at Interlaken is used for performances of Schiller's great drama, "William Tell," for which it is by nature admirably adapted. The stage is a rising meadow framed on three sides by dense woods of beech and pine, with a "backcloth" of green, gray rock towering toward the sky beyond. Away to the right stretches a huge semicircle of mountain peaks, 9,000 and 10,000 feet high, and behind the spectator tower the great peaks of the Bernese Oberland—the Jungfrau, Monch and Elger, with their burden of eternal snows.

Nature in accommodating mood has provided the entrances and exits of this unique theater—passages in the woods through which gallop with thundering hoofs on hard ground the mail clad troopers of the tyrannical governor. The cattle, goats and sheep which appear in the first scene—the return of the flocks and herds from the Alpine pastures—approach down the steep path in the woods on the right and are heard long before they are visible, the tinkling and clanging of their bells mingling harmoniously with the long drawn notes of the huge wooden Alpine horn, seven feet in length, and forming an appropriate overture.—Wide World Magazine.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Who Had the Happier Lot, the Lady or the Laborer?

A Fashionable Woman, coming from the Opera in the rear seat of a Limousine, passed a group of laborers at midnight. Macchias, like terrible Ants, were burrowing into the Earth. Steam was hissing as it from the mouths of a Million Serpents. Rocks flew in every direction. Torchlights flamed. There was the thunder of Labor. The Night Shift was in full swing.

And the Woman, glancing from the window at a certain Workman, for an instant thought:

"How I wish I had that heavy Laborer's strength and Joy of Life! How I envy him his Power, his physical perfection, the wonder of his Manhood, his freedom from the Shackles that bind me. He is his own master, while I am a slave—the slave of a Man I despise!"

At that moment the Laborer paused long enough to be deep Chasm where his body was to plunge into the Motor as it sped by him. And he thought:

"Oh, to be like her! To know Leisure and Wealth and Rest! To be free from Drudgery and Toil, to come and go as I please! To throw off the chains of Debt and Worry and have the days and nights stretch ahead of me like a Field of Flowers!"

But in another instant the Motor was gone. The Torchlights flared brighter than ever. And each had forgotten the other.—Charles Hanson Towne, in Judge.

Life in the Open.

Men who ride to hounds learn much more than the technique of a sport. Observation, a quick eye, judgment and a number of other qualities are developed. From the bridge of a battleship I have seen a hunting landsman pick up torpedo boats at night before the lookout man saw them. If you can brown your skin nerves vanish. Snubnoses are good for old bones and young. Hot baths and constant shade multiply emotion and increase shade and face. Yet life in the open tends to become for town dwellers an expensive luxury for the few.—A. White's Essays.

The Ball, the Dance.

The word "ball," as applied to a dancing party, came to be used in the first instance from an ancient "ball play" given in church by the dean and choir boys of Naples during the Feast of Fools at Easter. At subsequent dancing parties in Naples the dancers threw a ball at one another to the sound of their own singing. They whirled about in measured time, and the sport consisted in loosening hands in time to catch the ball.

Power of the Albatross.

The albatross, the largest webfooted bird, measuring sometimes seventeen feet from tip to tip of wing and weighing up to twenty pounds, frequently accompanies ocean steamers from the Cape to Melbourne, a distance of 5,500 miles, without being seen to rest on the way.

Father's Ultimatum.

"I think two can live as cheaply as one, sir."

"You can't edge into my family on that theory, young man. I'm willing to keep on supporting my daughter, but you'll have to pay board."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Curious Oversight.

"What do you think, Magda—shall I deliver my address on 'The Ideal Wife' just as I've written it?"

"Certainly not. You must rewrite it. I can't see that it fits me at all."—Megendorfer Blatter.

Then Charged It.

Mrs. Willers—How did you get this lovely material for 25 cents a yard? Mrs. Datus—We moblized outside the store, then marched in wedge formation and surrounded the bargain counter by a flank movement.—Judge.

Children's manners are molded more by their parents than by the stars at their nativity.

LOST GEMS OF ART

Many Famous Paintings Have Mysteriously Vanished.

WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS.

Hundreds of Portraits by Reynolds Are Among the Missing Treasures, Besides Masterpieces of Correggio, Titian, de Vinci and Others.

There are many famous paintings by the old masters that have mysteriously vanished. They are known to have been painted, but their whereabouts has been an enigma for several hundred years.

From time to time lost pictures come again to the knowledge of the world, as when the original of the Dutch Velasquez, the "Philip IV," was found in a Polish nobleman's castle; when the portrait of Isabel de Valois, King Philip II's third wife, by Correggio, the original of that by Pontorno de la Cruz in the Prado—was finally identified at the Grafon gallery, to which the Gachewar of Burudo had lent it; when Titian's "Persius and Arlanus" was found by Sir Claude Phillips in the bathroom of Hertford House, and Botticelli's "Pallas and the Centaur" was identified by an English critic, forgotten and unnoticed in an obscure place in the Uffizi gallery—a queer place to lose a picture in.

It is declared that no fewer than 400 portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds have disappeared. The historians of art—the "Anonimus," Vassari and many another—speak with admiration of pictures so numerous which have passed into the limbo of the unknown that the announcement of a discovery is rarely treated with absolute skepticism, even in the case of the greatest masters. There is plenty of room for the appearance of a number of early works by Velasquez—de Beruete gives a list of them—but especially the portrait of Ponsen, which gave to Velasquez his footing in Madrid, and more particularly the equestrian portrait of Philip IV., which placed him so quickly upon the pedestal.

Or take Correggio. There is the picture of "The Savior," a copy of which hangs in the Prado. There is the "Repose in Egypt," the "Hecubas" triptych, the "St. Bartholomew," the "Young Man Flaming from the Captors of Christ," "The Birth of Venus" and "St. Mary Magdalen" and others besides—all lost.

And Titian (a group of whose masterpieces were burned in a great English country house, where on earth is his portrait of Isabella Gonzaga and her son, which is known to us through the copy by Cyprienot's Giorgione also. He is so rare a master—rare alike as to numbers and to quality—that the recovery of his "Birth of Venus" would be an event of the very highest importance in the world of art. The Anonimus speaks of it, but since his day no other writer, so far as experts are aware, has ever set eyes on it.

Although we have so many hundred canvases of that amazing genius, Rubens, the loss of a picture such as his "Candys and the Judge" is a distinct deprivation, inasmuch as it is said to have been one of his finest efforts. It was painted in 1623 for the magistrates' hall in the town hall of Brussels, and no less than 3,000 florins was paid for it.

We might spare, perhaps, the "Head of Christ," by Andrea del Sarto (painted in 1524), for similar works of his exist, but it is otherwise with his "Visitation" of the same year, if only because Andrea was a painter of greatest importance, historically considered—he who broke away entirely from Gothic rigidity and introduced a sentiment and a delightful sense of gaiety and sweetness that brought art home to hearts untouched by the earlier dignity and gravity which they felt oppressive.

The portraits of Terburg, again, are a delight, and a host of them exist including not a few not unworthy of him, but really by the hand of his pupil, Koets, yet we cannot read without regret the list of them, as well as of his exquisite subject pictures, which M. Hofstede de Groot's researches have enabled us to make. We may even regard with relative equanimity the disappearance of Nicholas Poussin's "Diana and Acton." But on quite another plane is the mystery of the portraits which Leonardo da Vinci painted for Ludovico Sforza and which vanished into this air as completely as his "Mona Lisa" a couple of years ago.

The found lady re-emerged into the light of day, but the Ludovico portraits are practically beyond hope—unless perchance even now, unsuspected of their identity, they are decorating the upper corridors of some great house (houses of unexplored wealth) or the back storerooms of minor dealers.—New York Press.

Caesar Used Elephants in Britain.

Tradition has it that Caesar brought elephants with him to Britain and that they contributed to his conquest of the island. Having unsuccessfully attempted to cross the Thames, Caesar built a large turret on an elephant and, loading it with bowmen and slingers, ordered them to pass the stream, whereupon the Britons, terrified at the sight of the unknown monster, fled in confusion.—London Chronicle.

Within the Truth.

Victim—Look here! You said the house was only a stone's throw from the station. It's fully half a mile. Agent—Well, I've seen a blast from a quarry throw stones twice that distance many a time.—Boston Transcript.

Awaiting the Outcome.

"The folks at our hotel are greatly interested in a problem."

"What is it?"

"An irresistible blond has just met an immovable bachelor."—Judge.

MOISTURE AND DUST.

Why This Rain Combination in the Air Shows a Red Sun.

An old weather proverb runs, "A red sun has water in his eye," and the condition which gave rise to it is explained by Professor W. J. Humphreys of the United States weather bureau in a discussion of some useful weather proverbs.

The condition that most favors a red sun is a great quantity of dust—especially smoke particles—in a damp atmosphere. Smoke alone in sufficient quantity will produce this effect, but it is intensified by the presence of moisture.

The blue and other short wave length colors of sunlight are both scattered and absorbed to a greater extent by a given amount of dust or other substance, such as water vapor, than is the red, and this effect becomes more pronounced as the particles coalesce.

Hence when the atmosphere is heavily charged with dust particles that have become moisture laden we see the sun as a fiery ball.

It has been known that this dust has much to do with rainfall, since it was proved by the physicist Alken years ago that cloud particles, and therefore rain, will not under ordinary conditions form in a perfectly dust free atmosphere, but will readily form about dust motes of any kind in an atmosphere that is sufficiently damp. A red sun, therefore, commonly indicates the presence of both of the essential rain elements—that is, dust and moisture.—Rocky Mountain News.

COURT TRIALS IN FRANCE.

Three Judges and Two Sets of Jurors in Each Criminal Case.

Most interesting indeed is it to watch the trial of a criminal in Paris, especially when defended by a woman. French procedure is quite different from ours.

There are two sets of jurors, who must sit throughout the trial, so that any mishap to any juror in the group selected to determine the facts is prevented from retarding the trial by the immediate substitution of one of the jurors from the second group. Three judges always sit in all the sessions at every trial.

The prosecuting attorney, beginning with the words "I accuse," reads the indictment to the prisoner and does not speak again. The presiding justice asks all the questioning, and there seem to be no rules of evidence to restrict his questions. The defending attorney at the close of the trial addresses the jury. He has the last word before the judge's charge.

A word here about the criminals of France. I have never seen a worse looking lot than these "Apaches." I was told that they are the descendants of criminals and they looked it. Comparing them with our criminals, I was led to state that the United States had no criminal class, and it will be our own fault if we permit a criminal class to exist.—Mary M. Lilly in Case and Comment.

The Blushing Tree.

The blushing tree gets its name from the change of hue it assumes when the rain falls on it. As the drops, drench the leaves, gradually but unmistakably the green tint gives way to pink. In a few minutes the green fades from sight. Only in a few half hidden spots beneath broad branches and on its trunk is there a tinge of green to be seen. After an hour or more, when the shower is over, the tree assumes its familiar green once more. Certain tiny insects, and not the tree itself, change color. These peculiar parasites are possessed of the power of chameleons. In the warm sunshine they are greener than the tree on which they live, but when the chilly rain falls upon them they contract their tiny backs and become a pretty pink in tint. Millions of these change the entire appearance of the tree and make it seem to be blushing.

Anti-suffragist.

Southerners are notoriously fond of hot rolls, but they have a confection called Sally Lunn which is even more highly prized among them. It is not the sort of thing one has every day. It is for special occasions.

"Dude William," said the housewife to the much spoiled old family servant who presided over most of the domestic arrangements—"Unc' William, don't you think it is about time for us to have some Sally Lunn?"

"Naw, miss Ma'y, naw'm. Don't let's have none or dat. I ain't never had no fancy for dat female bread!"—New York Post.

Truth or Fiction?

"Ah, what a difference there is," remarked the cynic wearily, "between courtship and marriage! Courtship is made up of soft nothings—marriage of hard facts."

And he broke the world's record for a sigh.—New York Times.

Pointed Remarks.

Willie—Paw, what are pointed remarks?

Paw—The kind a man makes when he steps on a tack, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In the Wax Smell Hours.

She (at the top of the stairs)—What's all that noise down there? He (in the hall)—I guess it must be the dawn breaking, dearie.—Baltimore American.

Consistent.

"How devoted your husband is to continued stories!"

"Yes; he even begins the day with a cereal."—Baltimore American.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beware the Signature of

Wm. D. Gifford

To the man of fine physique all these things are nothing.

THE MOTHER'S CHOICE.

One Five Minutes in the Life of Her Dead Soldier Son.

A mother lost her soldier son. The news came to her in dispatches from the war. He had fallen fighting nobly at the head of his regiment.

She was inconsolable. "Oh, that I might see him again!" she prayed. "If only for five minutes—but to see him!" An angel answered her prayer. "For five minutes," the angel said.

"Quick, quick!" said the mother, her tears turned to momentary joy.

"Yes," said the angel, "but think a little. He was a good man. There are thirty years to choose from. How would you see him?"

The mother paused and wondered. "Would you see him," said the angel, "as a soldier dying heroically at his post? Would you see him as he left you to join the transports? Would you see him as you first saw him in his uniform? Would you see him again as on that day at school when he dropped to the platform to receive the highest honors a boy could have?"

"How did you know?" the mother asked, her eyes lighting.

The angel smiled. "Would you see him as a baby at your breast? Would you?"

"No," said the mother, "I would have him for five minutes as he was one day when he ran from the garden to ask my forgiveness for being naughty. He was so small and so unhappy, and he was very hot, and the tears were making streaks down his face through the garden dirt. And he saw his arms with such force that he hit me."—O. V. Lucas in "Lucas' Annual."

WAR HORSES IN BATTLE.

Cavalry Mounts Revel in the Dash and Fury of the Charge.

It will probably surprise you, said a retired colonel of hussars, to learn that a cavalry horse usually enjoys a battle at least as much as his rider and displays as much courage in it. He will charge and stamp with impatience while waiting for the order to charge and at the signal will dash forward like a greyhound released from the leash, full of fire and fury and often neighing wildly. At the moment of contact with the enemy he will rear, striking and biting savagely at the opposing horses and trampling down the infantry.

When his rider falls he will dash along with his fellows and crash as gallantly into the foe. In the famous charge of the light brigade scores of riderless horses swept down the "ruler of death," thundering through the smoke on to the Russian guns, and galloped back in safety with the shattered remnant of the brigade. Fire horses reared neck and neck with Lord Alfred Paet, who rode in advance of the line, so eager were they to get at the enemy.

And not only is the well trained charger as brave as his rider. He is often as intelligent. He knows the bugle calls just as well and answers them as promptly. In fact, I have known many a case in which a horse has put his rider right when he has mistaken an order and has gone faultlessly through a maneuver in spite of the efforts of his mistaken master to make him do the wrong thing.—London Tit-Bits.

How to Become Rich.

"My early difficulties taught me some thrift," said Mark Twain once, "but I never knew whether it was wiser to spend my last cent for a cigar to smoke or for an apple to devour."

"I am astounded," observed a friend, "that a person with so little decision should have met with so much worldly success."

Mark Twain bent his head gravely. "Indecision about spending money," he said, "is worthy of cultivation. When I couldn't decide what to buy with my last cent I kept it and so became rich."

Coffee Beans.

Coffee grains are only the seed of a fruit which is very much like a cherry. It is very sweet and has a good taste. When the fruit is dried it shrivels up around the coffee grains, of which there are two in each one of the round balls placed with the flat sides together. Sometimes in the cheaper kinds of coffee these little dried balls are found with the two coffee grains snugly held inside.

Confidence.

Stern Parent—What makes you think, young man, that if my daughter marries you she will be supported in the style to which she has been accustomed? Freshleigh—The fact that you are a candidate for public office and can't afford to have members of your family starving in the presence of the dear public.—Richmond Dispatch.

Botanically Speaking.

"Do you think a woman should regard her husband as an oak and herself as the clinging ivy?"

"Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "I'd rather take a chance on being a clinging ivy than a wall flower."—Washington Star.

Not the Place.

"Why don't you write to this paper for what you want to know? The editor says his columns give a few wrinkles on every matter."

"Not for mine. I want to know how to keep my complexion youthful."—Exchange.

Flattery.

Willie—Paw, what is flattery? Paw—Flattery is telling a woman the nice things she has always thought about herself, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Slots never arrived at the sustenance of a good wish.—Corvus.

Foreign Decorations.

The various decorations that have been given to American officers and sailors by foreign governments are deposited in the state department, where the recipients may see them and show them to their friends, but may not take them away or use them as having possession.

To the man of fine physique all these things are nothing.

REIGN OF ATILLA.

Barbaric Brutality of That Savage King of the Huns.

Atilla was a barbarous king of the Huns who reigned from the year 433 to 453 of the Christian era, but he had no religion except that of Juvallity, courage and loot. He ruled with all the weapons known to that day, and his horses were compelled to follow him by the same means, as he had no mercy on any who showed the least lack of fealty to him or mercy to the conquered. For a considerable part of his reign it is said that his individual word was law over a vast territory extending from the Caspian sea to the river Rhine. As a leader he was fearless and barbaric and savage. He called himself "the Scourge of God."

He ruled jointly with his brother for several years, but wanted his division of the spoils, and his royal brother was disposed of as others of the royalties of that region have been disposed of.

He founded the city of Buda, made it his capital and from it directed his elating and looting wherever there was anything to get that was worth having. He laid waste to the most ruthless hunter some of the finest and richest cities of what are now Greece, Italy, Spain, France and all the territory north of that, leaving heavy tribute everywhere and burning and killing where tribute was not promptly paid.

He conquered the powerful Byzantine emperor, Theodosius, in 448, destroying hundreds of cities of architecture and art, and compelled the emperor to pay to him the last money possible. He again laid waste all the eastern empire in 450 and then gave his attention to Gaul in the west with an army said to have been 700,000 strong, but this is thought by some historians to be an exaggeration. However, that army was strong enough to do its will in all that region. He then made an attempt by force and cunning to detach Theodosius, king of West Goths, from his alliance with the Romans under their general, Aetlius, but failing in that, he gave battle to the allies near Chalons, on the Catalonian fields, and there had his first real reverse.

The allies failed to follow up their victory, and the following year Atilla and his savage hordes laid waste all northern Italy and had arranged for an assault on Rome, but he had just had an example of the prowess of the Roman soldiers and when he heard that they had concentrated there in great numbers he desisted.

Arduous campaigns and intemperance living had sapped his strength, and in 453, on the very night when he married Hildika, a Burgundian princess, "the Scourge of God" was himself scourged into another world.

An Error Perpetuated.

The compositor, who has been accused of many things, seems really to have been responsible for the fixing of the festival of St. Alban, the first British martyr, on June 17 in the English calendar. All other saints recognized by the English and Roman churches in common are honored on the same days in both calendars, but in the Roman calendar St. Alban's day is June 22. In all English prayer books also, prior to 1662, St. Alban is commemorated on June 22, and the present discrepancy seems to have arisen from the typesetter of the prayer book of 1662 mistaking the X of XXII for Y and rendering the date June XVII—an error which has been perpetuated ever since.—London Chronicle.

The Fertilizing Rain.

Probably few students of agriculture realize the fertilizing qualities of tropical rains. In the Annales de Geographie M. Guillaume Capus, who has chemically studied the effects of rainy weather in French Indo-China, says that lightning produces large amounts of nitric acid. In the thirteen districts of the Tonkin delta of Indo-China, where thunderstorms are frequent, M. Capus asserts that the lightning annually produces an amount of atmospheric nitrogen equivalent to 181,200 tons of nitrate of soda, or 137,510 tons of sulphate of ammonia, the value of which is nearly \$20,000,000.

Proud, of Course.

One very cold day Tom, in his first trousers, was walking out with his tiny overcoat turned back to its utmost limit.

